The People's Press.

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The "Rogues' Gallery."

Here they are, sir, if you please, portraits numbering four.
Have a chair, sir? Take your time; sit down and look them o'er.
Rogues with saucy, merry eyes, of brown, and black, and blue;
And there's no end of mischief, sir, those clever rogues can do.
They steal our hearts, and break the rules of quiet and of peace;
Their racket round about the house we think will never cease;
They coax us out of order with their sweet enticing ways.

Yes, only little rogues, sir; but I would have you know
They'll surely lose their power when at last they older grow.
Just now they work their mischief, with their dimpled hands and feet,
With their little lisping tongues, and their roguish faces sweet.
They rob us of our kisses, and of our love as well,
Stealing hearts and thoughts so truly. And can we ever tell
How many nights of comfort these rogues have stol'n away?
How many anxious hours have filled both night and day?

If for their little sins I hold these rogues in in durance vile,
Along comes dear old grandpa with his sunny, kindly smile,
And offers to go 'bail' for my little prisoners four,
Demanding that I open the cruel prison door.
But they are captive now, sir, fast bound with slumber's chain,
No more to plot their mischief till the daylight dawns again—
Four little white-robed prisoners. Oh! 'tis hard indeed to say
When to mother they are dearest—sound asleep, or hard at play.

RED ROSES.

It was the afternoon of New Year's Day, 187—, and the workmen were putting the final touches to the decorations in Mrs. Lancaster's beautiful home, preparatory to a grand ball to be given there that evening, the invitations to which were out in vast numbers. Mrs. Lancaster, her daughter Gertrude, and her orphan niece, Ethel Grey, were taking a parting survey of the rooms before making their toilets for the evening's festivities. The three were strolling leisurely through, admiring the floral decorations, which were remarkable for their profusion and their artistic arrangement, which left nothing wanting nor to be desired. Everything seemed perfect and not one of the admiring trio ventured once a suggestion to have anything different.

At length they were through, and Mrs. Lancaster, with a final glance of approval, and drawing a long breath of intense satisfaction, turned to leave the rooms.

'Well, girls, I am going to lie down awhile,' said Mrs. Lancaster, pausing at the foot of the broad stairway. 'And I would suggest that you both do the same thing if you can. You will be tired enough before you go to bed tonight.'

'It would be useless for me, mamma,' replied Gertrude, 'I could never go to sleep now.'

'Well, let us lie down and rest even though we do not sleep,' said Ethel, as the three mounted the stairs, which in a few short hours would be fairly creaking under its weight of human freight. Gertrude and Ethel arriving at their room, threw themselves upon the bed, gayly conjecturing the events about to transpire.

At length little by little their conversation ceased altogether, each, however, busily engaged in her own thoughts, and, strange to say, the subject of their individual dreamings was one and the same person—Edwin Grahame—yet neither would have acknowledged to the other that he formed any part of their rambling, pleasant thoughts.

Presently Ethel knew that Gertrude was asleep from her deep, regular breathing; so conversation ended entirely.

Ethel did not sleep, and when there was a light tap at the door, she arose quickly, and quietly opened it. It was Katie, Mrs. Lancaster's maid.

'Mrs. Lancaster would like Miss Gertrude or yourself, please, to arrange a few flowers for her hair and throat; she particularly requested a few.'

'All right, Katie; I will do it myself, as Miss Gertrude is asleep,' and, closing the door gently, descended to the lower floor.

It was but a few moments after Ethel had left her own room, when Gertrude awoke, and, disliking to be alone and in the dark, arose and hastily rang the bell for lights, and for Katie to come do her hair.

Slipping on a dressing gown, she seated herself before her mirror, waiting for Katie rather impatiently, and absently drumming a tattoo with her ivory brushes, when a loud knock at the door aroused her; and in answer to her summons to come in, the butler entered, bearing a lovely bouquet of Marshal Neil rosebuds, with a few deep, rich crimson ones in the center.

'For Miss Grey,' said James, giving them into the hands of Gertrude, bowing himself obsequiously out of the room.

'Gertrude hastily glanced at the card, upon which was the name of Edwin Grahame, and instantly there crossed her face a shadow, as her eyes fell on a note pressed in between the rosebuds; her brows contracted, and rather an odd expression flitted over her countenance. She drew the envelope out quickly, and in a moment discovered it was unsealed. She held it a moment in her hand, then, hesitating no longer, locked her room doors, and opened it; and this is what she read:

Jan. 1st 187—,

'My dear Ethel:—

'I have this day been offered a position of trust and honor, which will call me abroad for several years—if I accept it. My answer must be given to-morrow morning—aye, could be given now, if my decision rested entirely with myself; but in your hands do I place my future, far, at least, as to bid me go, or stay. If you bid me stay, it is with the understanding that you become my wife. Fearing not to have the opportunity this evening, of saying this to you, I adopt this as the only alternative. I send a few flowers—crimson, and pale gold; if I am to stay, wear the crimson in your hair to night, if I am to go, wear the other, and I shall accept that as my farewell. EDWIN GRAHAME.'

As Gertrude perused these lines, a look almost of hatred grew in her flashing eyes, and settled in the curves of her mouth; and muttering something beneath her breath, she crushed the note in her hand, threw it hastily toward the open fire-place, and unbolted the door, at which some one was already knocking. It was Katie, who began at once to arrange Gertrude's hair.

Presently Ethel's light step was heard, and Gertrude managed to control herself and face.

'Oh, what lovely flowers!' was Ethel's exclamation, upon entering the room. 'Where did you get them?'—and picking them up, read Edwin Grahame's name.

Ethel's face turned intensely white, to the very lips, and her heart seemed suddenly to stand still.

'You see from whom they came,' replied Gertrude, watching her narrowly.

'Yes,' was all Ethel's lips could utter.

'Well, is there anything so very strange in Edwin Grahame sending me those flowers, that you stand there as though stupefied?'

'No.'

'Is it pique or jealousy, I wonder?' thought Gertrude, still watching her—then aloud: 'I really believe, Ethel, you are jealous. Well, I will put you out of your misery at once, to prevent your being wholly devoured by the green eyed monster, by telling you those flowers were sent to you—to Miss Grey.'

The color surged up to Ethel's face, and her heart throbbed wildly, as she buried her face in the roses, to prevent Gertrude from seeing the sudden joy she felt would surely betray itself through her eyes.

Nothing, however, was lost on Gertrude, and she almost hated herself for being obliged to confess that Ethel loved him.

'Will you wear any of them to-night?' asked Gertrude, trying to make, her query appear indifferent.

'Oh, would you, if you were me? Which would you wear, the crimson or gold—or how would both look together?'

A smile flitted across Gertrude's face, at the thought of what would be the result if she should wear both.

'Well, let me see,' said Gertrude, slowly, as though critically examining, and deciding the effect upon Ethel's dress—which was entirely white—'I think you will look better without any color, don't you?'

'Oh, but these deep crimson buds are so lovely,' exclaimed Ethel, a little disappointedly. 'Don't you really think they would look well?'—and Ethel held them up to her hair to note the effect, as she stood before the mirror.

Gertrude fairly shivered, as she contemplated Ethel with her crimson roses, and the result.

'Oh no!' she said quickly. 'Most decidedly not; do not, I pray you, spoil your dress with an addition of color.'

'Very well, said Ethel, who was apt to be guided in such matters by Gertrude; and so when Ethel descended to the drawing-room, she wore two lovely Marshal Neil rosebuds in her hair, while the rest of the flowers upon each one of which she had fondly pressed her lips, remained upon her dressing-case, unconscious of the part they were playing in the lives of two human beings who loved one another.

How often it happens that some little trifle may change the whole current of our lives.

A year and a-half has passed since the event occurred which is recorded in the first chapter, and Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster, Gertrude and her husband, Mr. Lane (she has now been married four months), and Ethel, are traveling in Europe.

The party now, for the month of August, will remain in Switzerland, 'doing' the magnificent scenery, etc. One day, upon returning from a long ramble, feeling desperately tired, they all separated and retired to their own apartments to rest—Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster, Gertrude and Mr. Lane—and thus Ethel was left alone.

Glancing idly over a London newspaper a week old, her eyes chanced to fall upon the following paragraph: 'We are glad to learn that Mr. Edwin Grahame has at last availed himself of the opportunity afforded for rest and recreation from his arduous labors (in the scientific cause for which he came to this country), and is now traveling in Switzerland, where he expects to remain about a month.'

She read it again and again, and her thoughts flew with lightning-like rapidity back to that New Year's night, eighteen months ago, when she last saw Edwin Grahame; and the thought that he still possessed her heart, he who had never asked her for her love, sent the color to her face; and although a year and a-half had passed away, the knowledge that they were so near each other, that they might possibly meet, made her heart throb wildly for joy. From musing over the past, she fell into dreaming of the future—if she should meet him: the door opened, her uncle entered the room, and with him Edwin Grahame!

Ethel quickly arose, extended her hand, and they exchanged the usual greetings of friends long separated. Meanwhile, Mr. Lancaster left the room, to impart the news of Edwin Grahame's arrival to the rest of the family.

After that day he was constantly the recipient of invitations to join them wherever they went, and they were a lively, pleasant party.

During his long absence he had tried to overcome every trace of his love for Ethel, and he thought he had succeeded; but no, fight it as he would, the old glamor would come over him when with Ethel, and at times he almost persuaded himself he could win Ethel now, if he would but ask her the second time; but no, he would not risk being rejected twice—besides, while everything was pleasant now, why do aught to interfere?

They had been together now a month, and the time was drawing near when Edwin was to separate from his friends. No one, from his demeanor, would have guessed what 'good-bye' meant for him to utter.

It was late in the afternoon, and the party were leisurely strolling homeward, or what was their home at present, Ethel and Edwin being somewhat in advance of the rest.

Ethel carried a few flowers, and naturally the conversation turned upon them.

'Are not flowers just the loveliest things in nature, Mr. Grahame?' asked Ethel, looking fondly at them.

'Yes,' answered Edwin, 'they certainly are very lovely. Who would think to look upon their innocent loveliness they had the power to change the entire future of a man;—that any one's fate rested alone upon one little rose, seems almost incredible, does it not?'

Ethel laughed. 'It does indeed—In fact, I should say utterly impossible. But perhaps you will enlighten me upon this mysterious power they can exercise upon us poor mortals.'

Edwin looked steadily at Ethel a moment before answering. Could she so soon forget? No. Was she then but trifling with him, and for the second time? She looked up at him, and from that instant these thoughts fled, and there flashed through him one which caused his pulse to thrill with joy—could it be possible she had never received his note?

'Ethel,' and he endeavored to preserve a cool and calm exterior, while watching her attentively; 'Ethel, did you never hear of a man risking his whole future happiness upon a little flower?'

'Never!' and she gazed up in his eyes fearlessly, unflinchingly. Surely there was, there could be, no deception in those clear, honest eyes.

'Oh, fool that I've been!'—and Edwin, as he repeated these words to himself, placed his hands before his eyes, as though to shut out some unpleasant vision—some unhappy recollection.

'Listen then, Ethel, to a very foolish act, of which I was guilty,' and here followed a recital of the event of which we already have a knowledge.

'And I never knew it,' said Ethel, slowly.

'Would your answer have been a different one, had you—but I care not what it *would have been*, but what it will be *now*, for again I place my happiness in your hands; for try as I have, I have never yet succeeded in living down my love for you, nor my disappointment;—again do I ask you to become my wife.'

'Yes,' was all Ethel said—simply one word; but it was sufficient to Edwin Grahame, who had waited so long for it.

'My own darling at last! Ethel, you have made me very happy.'

That evening, when Ethel came down stairs to join the family party, she wore red roses in her hair and at her throat; and seeking Edwin's glance of recognition, was satisfied at the happy smile which quickly spread over his countenance; at last she wore them, and for him.

Wholesale Destruction of Caterpillars.

A German inventor has patented a caterpillar exterminator to rid that country of a great pest. The apparatus is of simple construction, consisting principally of a series of brushes which sweep the caterpillars from the leaves into a number of wooden spouts or tubs, from which they fall into a common receptacle. The whole is fastened to a cross-beam and is fitted up so as to admit of being drawn by a horse or ox. Near Halle lately an exterminator has been at work and has given an average result of from six to eight bushels of caterpillars a day. On the estate of Merbitz, near Halle, in a single day there were collected, by help of the machines, twenty-eight sacks of the insects, each sack containing on an average one hundred weight. The result of one day's work on a single farm was, therefore, nearly a ton and a half of most voracious caterpillars. As to the approximate number of insects taken on this occasion, there could not, at a moderate calculation, have been fewer than a million, and if they had been allowed to live and only half of them had laid 100 eggs each, they would have produced within six weeks' time a progeny of no fewer than 50,000,000 caterpillars. The next generation—and there may be three generations in a single summer—would have numbered 2,500,000,000.

A Believer in Matrimony.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution* happened to be walking out in the beautiful city cemetery the other day and saw what few people know exists there—that is, few people out of Griffin. A gentleman has a lot there, in which are buried five wives and five children. A marble slab marks the resting place of each wife, and a smaller one is placed over each child. The monuments are all alike, of the same pattern, and look something like a row of capital and small 'I's'—Ii Ii Ii Ii Ii. On the last little headstone is the suggestive name of the child, 'Little Hope,' though I understand the gentleman has since married for the sixth time. I do not mention this out of any disrespect to the gentleman; he was an old resident of Griffin, but has recently moved away. Only the remarkableness of the sight leads me to allude to it. Somebody said, the other day, it was because the girls around here all knew him that he moved away. His cemetery lot is certainly a curiosity, and many a visitor has wondered at it.

Society Young Man.

Scene: The billiard-room of a fashionable club-house. At nine o'clock enter Augustus, who removes his summer ulster and discloses a dress suit.

One of the players—Hullo! Gus is rigged out under full sail and all the candles lighted. What is it, old fellow?

Augustus—Oh, I have been to make my party call on Miss Banker. She wasn't at home, so I left my pasteboard and came around here.

Thirteen young men drop their cues, seize their hats, remark 'that's the racket for me,' and slide off to Beacon street. At eleven o'clock Miss Banker gets home, finds fourteen cards, and says: 'How funny that all the boys should have called this evening.' At the same hour Augustus receives three 'smiles' and ten cigars, the grateful offerings of thirteen young men who have made their party call without the trouble of dressing or the expense of a hack.

Italian Idea of Enterprise.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., relates in Harper's *Magazine* for October an experience he underwent in Italy with the railway officials, which does not speak very highly for their method of conducting affairs as contrasted with the system in vogue in this country. Feeling sure that I should never climb another mountain, I had brought from Cortina—as a trophy to hang under my Mosel oar—the alpenstock with which I struggled up Tofana: value, twenty two cents. For convenience I would send it as freight to Havre. To allow for the slowness of the clerks, we assigned an extra three-quarters of an hour for the business of getting it off our hands, besides a half hour for buying tickets and registering the baggage. In front of the station stands a little guardhouse, with the deluding legend, 'Expedizione.'

'Might I send this stick to Havre?'

'Sicuro.'

'How much will it cost?'

We must ask. The expeditor goes with us to the freight clerk, who answers, 'More than it is worth.'

'Probably; but how much?'

'How much does it weigh?'

'I don't know. Weigh it.'

The expeditor hung it to the hook of a steelyard which another man held up: 'One kilo' (two pounds). Then, after a calculation: 'Two francs.'

'Very well; I will stand two francs.—No matter about the receipt. Here is the money. Mark it 'Paid,' and send it as soon as possible.'

But they manage these things better in Italy. I must go back and see what 'Expedizione' really means. I must give the details very clearly, and the official must make out the papers. I might go and get my tickets and fight my baggage through, and then come back. I came back at the end of a half hour and of all my patience, and found him still writing. There were three 'freight letters,' each as long and intricate as a policy of insurance, and two long 'declarations' for the custom-house—giving a description, value, etc., etc. (All concerning twenty-two cents' worth of wood and iron, which had not reached Havre twenty-eight days later, and probably will never reach there. One of those freight letters has got into a wrong pigeon-hole). Then we went to the freight clerk, and he signed something, and I signed something (sanded), and the 'Expedizione' man demanded three francs and a half. I referred to the contract for two francs.

'Ah! mais! the 'Expedizione' costs a franc and a half.'

At last I was free. Everything was attended to, and we had still seven minutes to get our seats. I separated Jane from a poodle with which, and with whose mistress, of course, she had made friends, gathered up my bags and bundles, and started gayly for the train.

As we turned into the corridor we saw the great doors swing to, and our porter shrugged his shoulders.

'But what does it mean?'

'Troppo tardi!'

'It is only ten minutes past nine, and the train leaves at a quarter past.'

'The doors are closed five minutes before the train starts.'

'Then why in'— But no, the man did not understand English, and no poor words of mine could do justice to the situation. Jane thought otherwise, but then her words are never poor, and on this occasion she showed an approach to genius. As a piece of sketchy characterization, the estimate she expressed of Italian executive ability was worthy of permanent record; but she is overfastidious in such matters, and prefers that her achievement should be permitted to remain our private possession.

Why England has few Small Farmers.

The difficulties in the way of a man in humble circumstances obtaining a homestead of his own in Great Britain are almost insuperable. Land seldom comes into the market, and when it does is competed for in an eager way by the wealthy who wish to add to their holdings. The cost of an inquiry into titles is very heavy. The case is mentioned of a farmer who in December, 1877, bought three acres of glebe land, with a tithe-rent charge of $75 a year. The examination, establishment and transfer of title cost him $580. But land is so tied up by entail and held in large tracts by a few persons that it is almost inaccessible. The law of primogeniture prevents sale, and so does the power to make 999-year leases, thus tying up estates and keeping land out of the market. Great Britain has thus become the country of the landless, for all the lands are owned by less than 300,000 persons. In England and Wales 17,500,000 acres, or one-half the whole, are owned by 4,500 persons. In Scotland 40 persons own one-half the soil. One-half of Ireland is owned by 750 persons, and two-thirds by less than 2,000. No wonder the British farmer is eager to come to this country, where land is so easy to obtain and so cheap.

Making Thimbles.

The process of making thimbles is described as follows: Bright new silver coins are reduced to ingots by melting in crucibles. They are then rolled into the required thickness and cut by a stamp into circular pieces of the required size. These circular disks are placed under a solid metal bar of the size of the inside of the intended thimble, which, moved by powerful machinery, descends in a bottomless mold of the size of the outside of the thimble, and presses the metal into the desired shape at a single blow. The remaining operations of brightening, polishing and decorating are performed by means of a lathe.—First, the blank form is fitted with a rapidly revolving rod; a slight touch of a sharp chisel takes a thin shaving from the end; another does the same on the side, while a third rounds off the rim. The polishing is done by a round steel rod, which is dipped in oil and pressed upon the surface. Small revolving steel wheels held against the revolving blank pierce the indentations on the lower half and end of the thimble; the ornamentation is done by a similar process. All that remains to be done to the thimbles is to brighten and polish the inside, boil them in soapsuds to remove the oil, brush them up and pack them for the market.

Mr. Wilkie Collins is engaged upon a new novel, entitled 'Jezebel's Daughter.'

A Successful Arctic Expedition.

The arrival of Professor Nordenskjold and the Swedish steamer Vega, in the command, at Yokohama, Japan, sets at rest the last doubt about the successful achievement of the northeast passage. The expedition was probably one of the most remarkable in the whole series of Arctic explorations. It started from Gothenburg, Sweden, July 4, 1878, reached Nova Zembla on August [illegible], and arrived at Tsejdekin, the most northerly point in Asia, on the 19th of the same month. The expedition wintered in the ice-pack in longitude 177 west, and the men connected with it preserved their health remarkably well, the experience of Professor Nordenskjold in previous voyages serving him in good stead. The natives on the coast hard by the point where the expedition was frozen up kept it supplied with bear and reindeer flesh, thus preventing scurvy. The cold experienced was intense, averaging 32 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. In spite of this, however, game and wild fowl were abundant when spring approached. The expedition, after being imbedded in the ice here for 264 days, finally was released on July 18, and immediately sailed for Behring Straits, reaching there July 20, 1879, whence they steamed across to Alaska and thence to Japan. The expedition, beside affording a practical proof of the existence of a northeast passage, has been able to make many important contributions to scientific research. It has determined the formation of the Arctic seas, and their flora and fauna. It has calculated, determined and charted the location, velocity and volume of the Arctic and Pacific polar currents, and discovered a great many new fossils and a new marine animal. Professor Nordenskjold considers the voyage from Europe to Asia by Behring Strait to be certain and safe, and the actual time in covering the route was very short. The success of the expedition has been remarkable in view of the fact that so many leading explorers, for several centuries, have failed to achieve its object.

An Unnatural Crime.

At Waynesville, Warren county, a small town about fifty miles north of Cincinnati, lived a Mrs. Hatte, a widow thirty-five years of age. She had been divorced from a former husband named Anderson and had living with her a son named Willie, the product of her first marriage. On the 26th of August her sister, a Mrs. Weeks, of Cincinnati, came up to visit her, bringing with her a young daughter. The boy Willie was a bright, dutiful fellow, and the money he earned in the village printing office was the main support of Mrs. Hatte. After the arrival of the visitors from Cincinnati the house of Mrs. Hatte was closed and Willie gave out that the folks had gone to Cincinnati. After the lapse of a week people passing the house observed a horrible smell. Finally the town marshal broke open the door and discovered the dead bodies of the two women and the little girl lying there in an advanced stage of decomposition. Mrs. Hatte's skull had been crushed in, apparently with a blow from a hatchet, and her body was found lying under the bed, with much of her face eaten away by the rats; Mrs. Weeks' throat had been cut while she was lying on the bed, and the little girl stabbed in the breast while lying on a pallet on the floor, where she slept. The house was in the utmost disorder, blood being smeared over the beds and floor, though a bag of lime had been brought in, evidently since the commission of the crime, and emptied on the floor, to act as a disinfectant and absorb the odor of the decaying flesh. The boy Willie, the undoubted author of the crime, went to Cincinnati just before the discovery, hunted up his father, slept with him all night at a hotel without referring to anything unusual in connection with the family at Waynesville. Next morning he went out on the Little Miami railway, shot himself in the head and tumbled over into a water tank.

The Great German Steel Works.

The cast steel manufactory at Essen has existed since 1810. It has been conducted by the present owner, Herr Alfred Krupp, since 1826, and since 1848 for his sole account. The number of workmen at the close of 1877 amounted to 8,500. There are in these works 1,648 furnaces, 77 steam hammers, the largest of all weighing 50 tons, 18 trains of rolls, and 1,063 machine tools. One of the steam engines at Essen is 1,000 horse power. When all existing facilities are employed the works can produce in 24 hours 2,700 rails, which will lay eleven and seven-eighth miles of line, 350 tires, 150 locomotive and car axles, 180 car wheels, 1,000 railroad springs, 1,500 grenades, etc. In one month there can be produced 304 field guns and guns of large caliber. At the various works of Herr Krupp there were also employed 5,300 workmen in addition to those already enumerated. The mines attached to the works embrace 4 coal mines and 562 iron ore mines, including iron mines near Bilbao, in Spain. Four large steamers owned by the works, each of 1,700 tons burden, besides leased steamers, are engaged in the transportation of Spanish ores to Krupp's furnaces on the Rhine. Another steamer, of 1,000 tons burden, is being constructed.

Mice in a Glass Ball.

Mr. F. B. Spencer, of Elizabeth, N. J., has now in his possession two brown mice securely entrapped in a glass ball, such as is used by marksmen. He found them a few days ago in a barrel of glass balls at Brinton Range. The balls had been stored there nearly all summer for occasional practice, and last week Mr. Spencer emptied the barrel to clean it out. In picking out the balls he noticed that one near the bottom of the barrel felt a little heavy, and, examining it, found two bright-eyed little creatures securely imprisoned in their crystal home, unable to get out, and with none too much room to turn about. He brought the little captives home, and has fed them and taken good care of them ever since. The question how they got in the ball is somewhat of a conundrum; but it is supposed they crept in through the small opening when they were young, and, being fed there, grew till they could not get out.

Winding Up a Horse.

The Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, in a letter to the *American Missionary*, from Mudnapilly, India, gives the following singular experience he had with a balky horse:

Nineteen years ago, says the venerable divine, I bought in Madras a peculiar kind of horse. He had to be wound up to make him go. It was not a machine, but a veritable live horse. When breaking him to go in the carriage he had been injured. An accident occurred in starting him the first time, and he was thrown and hurt and frightened. It made him timid; afraid to start. After he had once started he would never balk, until taken out of the carriage. He would start and stop and go on as many times as you please, but it was very difficult to get him started at first each time he was harnessed to the carriage.

He was all right under the saddle, an excellent riding horse, and would carry me long distances in my district work, so that I did not wish to dispose of him; but I could not afford to keep two; whatever I had must go in carriage as well as ride, and I determined that I would conquer.

How I have worked over that horse! At first it sometimes took me an hour to get him started from my door. At last, after trying everything I had ever heard of, I hit upon an expedient that worked. I took a strong bamboo stick two feet long and over an inch thick. A stout cord loop was passed through a hole two inches from its end. This loop we would slip over his left ear down to the roots, and turn the stick round and round and twist it up.

It is said a horse can retain but one idea at a time in its small brain. Soon the twisting would begin to hurt. His attention would be abstracted to the pain in his ear. He would forget all about a carriage being hitched to him, bend down his head, and walk off as quiet as a lamb. When he had gone a rod the horse boy would begin to untwist, soon off would come the cord, and the horse would be all right for the day. The remedy never failed.

After having it on two or three times he objected to the operation, and would spring about and rear and twitch and back, anything but start ahead, to keep it from being applied. We would have, two of us, to begin to pat and rub him about his neck and head. He would not know which had the key. All at once it would be on his ear and winding up. The moment that it began to tighten he would be quiet, stand and bear it as long as he could, and then off he would go. It never took thirty seconds to get him off with the key. It would take an hour without. After a little he ceased objecting to have it put on. He seemed to say to himself, 'I have got to give in, and may as well do it at once,' but he would not start without the key. In a few months he got so that, as soon as we got into the carriage, he would bend down his head to have the key put on, and one or two turns of the key would be enough.

Then the key became unnecessary. He would bend down his head, tipping his left ear to the horse boy, who would take it in his hand and twist it, and off he would go.

My native neighbors said, 'That horse must be wound up or he cannot run.' And it did seem to be so.

When he got so that the 'winding up' was nothing but a form, I tried to break him of that, but could not succeed. I would pat him and talk to him and give him a little salt or sugar or bread, and then step quietly into the carriage and tell him to go. 'No.' Coax him. 'No.' Whip him. 'No.' Legs braced, every muscle tense for resistance. A genuine balk. Stop and keep quiet for an instant, and he would hold down his head, bend over his ear, and look around for the horse boy appealingly, saying very earnestly by his actions, 'Do please wind me up. I can't go without, but I'll go gladly if you will.' The moment his ear was touched, and one twist given, off he would go as happy and contented as ever horse could be.

Many hearty laughs have we and our friends had over the winding up of that horse. If I were out on a tour for a month or two and he were not hitched to the carriage, or if he stood in the stable with no work for a week or two during the monsoon, a real winding up had to take place the first time he was put in. We kept him six years. The last week I owned him I had to wind him up. I sold the patent to the man who bought the horse, and learned from him that he had to use it as long as the horse lived.

A Practical Lesson.

A young man stood listlessly watching some anglers on a bridge. He was poor and dejected. At last, approaching a basket filled with wholesome-looking fish, he sighed:

'If now I had these I would be happy. I could sell them at a fair price and buy me food and lodging.'

'I will give you just as many and just as good fish,' said the owner, who had chanced to overhear his words, 'if you will do me a trifling favor.'

'What is it?' asked the other.

'Only to tend this line till I come back; I wish to go on a short errand.'

The proposal was gladly accepted.—The old man was gone so long that the young man began to get impatient. Meanwhile the hungry fish snapped greedily at the baited hook, and the young man lost all his depression in the excitement of pulling them in; and when the owner of the line returned he had caught a large number. Counting out from them as many as were in the basket, and presenting them to the young man, the old fisherman said:

'I fulfill my promise from the fish you have caught to teach you whenever you see others earning what you need, to waste no time in fruitless wishing, but to cast a line for yourself.'

A well-known Bostonian was trying a horse one day in company with the owner, a professional 'jockey.' Having driven him a mile or two, the gentleman, who noticed that he pulled pretty hard and showed a good deal of spirit, requiring constant watching and a steady rein, said, 'Do you think that is just the horse for a woman to drive?' 'Well, sir,' answered the jockey, 'I must say that I shouldn't want to marry the woman that could drive that horse.'

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt employs 27,706 men.

There are many men whose tongues might govern multitudes if they could govern their tongues.

A sailor washed overboard during the recent severe storm on the Texan coast, floated about on a hatch for eight days and nights without food or water before he was rescued.

Shavings from a planing mill in Chicago are, by an air-blast, blown 700 feet, through a fifteen inch sheet iron pipe, to a distillery, where they are burned for fuel.

Recent statistics show that cotton growing is assuming large proportions in the central Asiatic provinces of Russia, the annual crop reaching nearly 225,000,000 pounds.

A recent official return of the national debt of Great Britain puts the exact figures on the first of April last at $3,890,394,000. In 1878 9, $4,015,630 was paid off and $36,440,615 added.

Some of the leading New York furniture manufacturers report that they are taking orders freely, from the photographs, for their best goods, and that many of their new patterns have been nearly all sold in that way,

The proprietor of the Germania theater, New York, has introduced a system of season coupon tickets, purchasable at reduced rates, good to take a crowd to the play or to be expended one by one every night, as the holder pleases.

A Toronto magistrate has ruled that shaving is a work of necessity, and consequently lawful on the Sabbath day; and some of the barbers of the city, who object to keeping open shop on that day, have determined to appeal against his decision.

The original copy of Gen. Robert E. Lee's order announcing the death of Stonewall Jackson, has been bought by a resident of Richmond for presentation to a friend in Europe; but an effort is being made to recover it for preservation by the State of Virginia.

Gov. Drew of Florida is collecting commercial statistics relative to the port of New Orleans, in order to ascertain what advantage would accrue to Florida in the event of building a canal across the peninsula to shorten the passage between the Crescent City and Northern ports.

About 100,000 pounds of wire, for binding grain, has been sold in Dodge county, Minn., during this season. By actual measurement there are eighteen rods of wire in one pound, or about five and two-thirds miles in 100 pounds.—That would give 5,666 miles as the length of wire sold in the county.

By emigration of sixty well-to-do English farmers to Texas, recently, a two-fold benefit will be conferred—the emigrants will find themselves in a region where land is cheap and fertile and where their industrious habits will be sure to bring them prosperity, and the State will gain a large number of stable, law-respecting citizens.

Philadelphia is stirred up on the question of the removal of the main exhibition building from Fairmount Park. The park commissioners have ordered the Permanent Exhibition company to remove it, on the ground that it obstructs the park, but the citizens object to its displacement, and have protested so strongly that it is thought it will remain.

The postmaster-general has ordered that an actual daily count be made in all the postoffices of the United States, from the first to the seventh of November, of all letters, packages, postal cards, etc., deposited for transmission in the United States mail. Publishers of newspapers are requested to furnish postmasters with the number of papers mailed by them within the limits of the time specified.

Grindstones should never be run in a trough of water as is frequently the case, since when the stone is still, the part in the water becomes soft by soaking, causing the stone to wear unevenly. It is better to place a vessel of water on a frame at one end, making a small hole in this vessel, so that a small stream will spurt out upon the stone while turning. The hole should of course be plugged up when not in use.

Reports from Wisconsin are to the effect that the cranberry crop upon the older and leading marshes will not be as large as in some previous years; but what there are of them are large and healthy, and will be a better berry to hold for the winter and the spring trade than has ever before been shipped from this country. The acres of young vines maturing and bearing fruit this season for the first time will add materially to the crop and bring it about up to the average, if no frost comes before picking time.

Oregon and Washington Territory together have an area of over 106,000,000 acres. Besides the production of grain and fruit and wool, the salmon fisheries of the Columbia river and the lumber interests of Washington territory are important branches of industry. The wool clip of Oregon this year is estimated at 6,000,000 pounds. Columbia river salmon, preserved in cans, are sent to every part of the civilized world. More than 250,000,000 feet of lumber from the forests of Washington Territory were shipped last year from Puget sound.

Digging Potatoes for a Wager.

Thomas Finan, of Chester, N. Y., one of the pioneers who reclaimed the Greycourt lowlands, and who is a veteran grower of potatoes and onions, offered to wager $10 that he could produce a man who would dig one hundred bushels of potatoes inside of ten hours. Mr. Finan's money was soon covered by George Howard and A. B. Smith, who thought the feat could not be accomplished. Mr. Finan, however, produced his man, 'Jack' Whitmore, a sturdy laborer. Jack went to his task at seven o'clock in the morning. He used an ordinary potato-fork, taking two rows at a time, throwing out a hill first on one side and then the other. Three men, and a portion of the time four, were kept busy picking up the potatoes. Whitmore stopped about an hour at noontime, and when he quit work, at 5:15 p. m., he had turned out of the ground 135 measured bushels of potatoes. During the day Whitmore did not take a drop of stimulating liquor of any kind.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 2, 1879.

$1.50.

From and after June 1st, the terms of the PRESS will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, to all new subscribers, who pay *in advance*. To subscribers who do not pay in advance the price is two dollars.

The PRESS acknowledges the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the State Fair, from October 13th to 18th.

Wheat has again advanced in New York, three cents on the bushel.

Nine new cases of yellow fever in Memphis, on Tuesday.

Diphtheria, we regret to learn, is still prevalent in many sections of the State

Snow in Quebec, Canada, two inches deep, Sept. 25th.

The Wilson Advance has donned a new dress,—a sign of well-merited prosperity.

In Memphis, on the 27th, two new cases of fever reported, and three deaths.

The great New York walking match of 500 miles has ended, Rowell being the winner.

The semi-weekly Goldsboro *Messenger* has entered upon its sixteenth volume. That paper is deservedly well sustained.

Capt. W. L. Thornburg, Secretary and Treasurer of the N. C. Railroad Company, died at his home at Company Shops on Wednesday of last week.

Capt. R. V. Moore, a conductor on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, was instantly killed by the train passing over him, last week. He was passing down the ladder on one of the cars and missing his footing, fell through.

The Wilmington Morning Star has completed its twelfth year. "As in the past it will strive diligently to be a faithful and wide awake newspaper."

The Monthly Report of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture for September shows there are fifty-three cotton mills in the State in operation, which consumed last year 38,484 bales of cotton, an increase of 16,644 over the preceding year.

There remains but little doubt that Grant will be nominated by the Republican Convention next year as their candidate for the Presidency.

Although Grant says he "does not aspire," yet if the candidacy is tendered him he will "hardly ever" refuse.

President Hays, it appears, has taken the stump out West and is making ingenious Republican campaign speeches, with an occasional wave of the bloody shirt. He has been in Ohio, Michigan, and at latest accounts was in Kansas.

We repeat, taking into consideration the *manner* in which he reached the hightest office in this country, a little more modesty, perhaps, would be becoming.

$25,000 of the Western North Carolina Railroad's money has been recovered by Maj. Jas. W. Wilson, in Florida, whither he went to look after the interests of his road in the Florida Railroad cases. This is a part of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds appropriated in 1868 to aid in the building of the road, and thongh the State has been after the money for years this is the first cent it has ever realized from this source.

Charlotte Observer.

THE NEW RAILROAD.—A project is on foot to extend the Virginia Midland Railroad from Danville to Statesville. The plan is to extend the Midland road from Danville by way of the coalfields of Rockingham county to Statesville, and thus establish a through line from Baltimore to Atlanta. It is said that the road from Charlotte to Atlanta is mostly the property of New York capitalists, and that they wish this road built, and Baltimore is expected to help. The cost is put down now at about four millions.

The extension of this road of course means business, and the object is to tap the mineral and tobacco regions of Rockingham and Stokes, and the rich grain valleys of the Yadkin River, for the benefit of Virginia towns, as well as to establish a through line South.

The Republicans were considerably amused at the Democratic split in New York. They are as dumb as oysters, however, about the action of the independent republicans. Here is a "specimen brick" of their doings:

The committee of the independent Republican organization held a meeting in New York city on Friday. It was asserted that over 2,000 of the circulars urging that the names of Cornell and Soule be scratched from the regular Republican ticket had been addressed to members of the party and answers had been received from more than 200 persons residing in 21 different counties. It was decided to organize for an active campaign, and an executive committee was elected and directed to use all means in their power to bring about the defeat of Cornell and Soule. A resolution was adopted directing the appointment of staunch Republicans to watch the polls on election day for the purpose of preventing trading between Tammany and Cornell.

To the Citizens of North Carolina.

On all questions relating to the analysis of fertilizers, soils, marls, minerals, chemicals, waters, seeds, &c., address Dr. A. R. Ledoux, Chapel Hill, N. C.

On all questions relating to the law regulating the sale of fertilizers, crops, statistics, diseases of stock, sale of lands, ravages of insects, diseases of crops, fish propagation, stock raising, new crops, fruits—in short, on all matters relating to practical farm economy address L. L. Polk, Commissioner of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, miners, stock raisers, and others are requested to write freely, and their letters will receive prompt attention at either of these offices.

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—Below we give a list of Agricultural Fairs to be held this fall:

The Alamance Fair will be opened on Thursday, October 9th, near Alamance Church, six miles southeast of Greensboro.

The State Fair will be held near Raleigh, opening on the 13th and closing on the 18th day of October.

The Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Association will hold its Fair at Weldon, from October 20th to the 24th.

New Garden Fair will be held in Guilford county during the month of October.

The Albemarle Agricultural Association will hold its Fair at Elizabeth City on October 27th, 28th and 29th.

The Carolina Fair will be held at Charlotte on the 4th of November.

The Dixie Agricultural Association will hold a Fair at Wadesboro during the month of November.

The Cumberland County Agricultural Society will hold its 17th Annual Fair, opening November 11th and closing November 14th, at Fayetteville.

The Annual Fair of the Sampson county Agricultural Society will be held on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of December, at Clinton.

Why cannot this county be added to the list. We have repeatedly urged this matter upon our people, which resulted at one time in the formation of an Agricultural Society, headed by some of our best citizens, but the enterprise was not sufficiently supported.

As early as 1835 the Stokes county Agricultural Society existed for a number of years, but gradually became inoperative. There is enough material here to inaugurate a Fair that will equal if not eclipse any of our County Fairs, and we only want our substantial farmers to earnestly second any movement that may be made here.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AT THE STATE FAIR.—The entire wing of the building known as the General Exhibition Hall, at the Fair Grounds, is being altered and prepared for the accommodation of the special exhibit to be made this year by the Department of Agriculture. The display will be by far the most superb and complete ever made in the State, and will attract general attention by its variety and thoroughness. The hall will be laid off with a row of shelving on either side, running in and out in "V." shape, so as to furnish most space. Thus shelves will be divided into compartments, one for each county of the State. Thus every county will have its distinctive exhibit. To the one making the best display will be given a silver medal to be always kept in the compartment of such county in the Agricultural Museum.

In the western end of the hall, at the entrance, will be a grand display of the leaf tobaccos of the State. These will be arranged in a case 10 feet high and against a dark background. More than forty counties will participate in this exhibit. Extending down the hall will be rows of tables, stands, etc., on which will be shown grapes, fruits, wines, vegetables, tobacco, etc., making a varied display.

In the centre will be erected an octagon bower, the wood frame of which will be covered with cereals, while the roof will be of cotton. The floor of this bower will be carpeted and in it will be placed a piano and organ for the ladies. The interior of the hall overhead, is to be artistically decorated with mosses, grasses and evergreens, while fruits, etc., will be be shown in hanging baskets.

The dimensions of the hall are 98x39 feet. This arrangement is a judicous one and will be pleasing. All articles intended for it should be sent in by October 8th or 9th.

Captain Denson, the Secretary of the Fair, announces as a leading feature of the State Fair, a procession of the trades. He says:

"We desire to represent, on wagons suitably prepared, all the trades, including the blacksmith working at his forge and anvil, the carpenter building a small house, the printer with his case and press, the tobacco manufacturer packing tobacco or manufacturing plug, the merchant exhibiting his goods, etc., the wagons to be conspicuously labeled with name and business." This feature has been successfully carried ont at other fairs and will no doubt prove a success here.

Postal Matters.

Postal cards spoiled in printing or otherwise, which have never been used, will be redeemed at any postoffice in stamps, stamped envelopes or new postal cards, at the rate of four cents for every five cards, in whatever quantities presented.

Under the old law postal cards spoiled could not be redeemed.

Proprietors of hotels, officers of clubs, etc., should not hold unclaimed letters longer than ten days, except at the request of the person addressed.

They should be returned to the postmaster as soon as it is evident that they will not be claimed.

Samples of merchandise are fourth class matter, subject to postage at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, when wrapped so as to admit examination. Such samples may have tickets or tags applied with name, width of goods, etc., printed thereon without subjecting the package to any higher rate of postage.

This is quite an important change, and one that will be of great advantage to our dry goods business men, with whom the plan of sending out samples of goods has become popular.

Foreign gold is now pouring into the United States at an average rate of $750,000 per day. No such parallel to the accumulation of gold has ever been furnished in the history of this country.

THE DIXON TRAGEDY.—We have recently seen, says the Oxford *Free Lance*, a letter to a gentleman of this place, in which the full particulars of the Dixon tragedy are given and the motives of the homicide explained.

This gentleman has also shown us another private letter from Yazoo City, written by a reliable citizen of that place, from which we were privileged to take the following extracts:

Dixon was an independent candidate for Sheriff of this county, and striving his best to array the negroes against the whites by night meetings, 'Loyal Leagues, and every other mean device possible. He has murdered four negroes in this county, three of them in private broils, and one white man to my certain knowledge in cold blood, and Republican rule and packed juries is all that saved him from a felon's doom. He has lain in prison for months at a time in the county jail here and bore a murderous reputation in Virginia, whence he came,

Dixon has used violent and abusive language concerning Barksdale, who is the Democratic nominee for Chancery Clerk of this county. There are many others who had equal cause with B. for killing him, and would have done so had he not.

B. is a quiet, good young man, this being his first difficulty. He waived trial, gave $15,000 bond to appear at Circuit Court, and is at liberty. He could have given half a millian just as easy; every good man in the county would sign it.

I do not believe the Grand Jury will find a true bill against him, for Dixon had threatened his life to at least half a dozen different men, and had even tried to employ parties to assassinate him. B. gave him a fair chance for his life, calling him twice before firing on him. Dixon fell in thirteen feet of the place in which a year ago he murdered in cold blood Mr. Sam Harrison.

How could Memphis hope to escape the scourge in 1878 if what the *Avalanche* says is true, and it knows whereof it affirms. The following confirms what the *Star* said recently about the filth of that city. Says the *Avalanche* of the 20th:

"The inauguration of yellow fever in Memphis was in 1878. That was the year of Wolf river water, a dirty bayou that has little current, and four months in the year receives the wash of 1,500 privy vaults.

"There is not in all the South a more filthy bayou than Wolf river. It is a dirty, sluggish stream, full of debris of five thousand vegetable poisons, and we drink from its waters. We not only drink from its waters, but three months out of twelve we drink from the wash from fifteen hundred privy vaults."

Diocese of North Carolina.

BISHOP LYMAN'S APPOINTMENTS—AUTUMNAL VISITATION.

October 28. Tuesday, p. m., Milton, Caswell county.

October 29. Wednesday, Cuningham's, Person county.

October 31. Friday, p. m., Reidsville, Rockingham county.

November 2. Sunday, Leakesville, Rockingham county.

November 3. Monday, Mountain Chapel, Rockingham county.

November 4. Tuesday, p. m., Madison, Rockingham county.

November 5. Wednesday, Hairston's Chapel, Stokes county.

November 6. Thursday, Germanton, Stokes county.

November 9. Sunday, Winston, Forsyth county.

November 11. Tuesday, Huntsville, Yadkin county.

November 12. Wednesday, Mocksville, Davie county.

November 13. Thursday, St. Andrews', Rowan county.

November 14. Friday, Christ Church, Rowan county.

November 15. Saturday, Saint Mary's, Rowan county.

November 16. Sunday, Salisbury, Rowan county.

November 17. Monday, p. m., Lexington, Davidson county.

November 18. Tuesday, p. m., Thomasville, Davidson county.

November 19. Wednesday, p. m., High Point, Guilford county.

November 20. Thursday, p. m., Greensboro, Guilford county.

November 21. Friday, p. m., St. Mary's, Orange county.

November 23. Sunday, Flat River, Orange county.

Collections for Diocesan Missions.

STATE NEWS.

Miss Fannie G. Dawson, of Wilmington, was married in New York recently to Mr. Chas. E. Greenough, a gentleman of great wealth and high social position The Wilmington Review says the groom presented his bride with diamonds worth $47,000.

Charlotte *Southern Home:* Since the establishment of the Inferior Court and the enactment by the last Legislature of the law allowing the State only two witnesses to the same fact, which renders the conviction of a criminal in a capital case, next to an impossibility, the fees of the District Solicitor in Mecklenburg county have dwindled down to such an extent that they will hardly pay his expenses while here attending upon the court.

GROWING RICHER.—The Raleigh *Observer* publishes a tabular statement of the value of the real and personal property in the counties of Davidson, Hertford, Rockingham, Montgomery, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg, representative counties, made up from the returns to the State Auditor and showing a decided increase in all of them except Rockingham, which has fallen off $319,514. The total increase in the six counties is $682,758, Mecklenburg contributing to this by her increase of $661,580. The Raleigh *Observer*, using these figures as a basis, estimates the increase of valuation in the whole State at $10,696,542, and remarks that while the new methods of assessment are more stringent and exact the real estate increase in value is a fact, and must prove gratifying to everybody.—*Char. Observer.*

Again the fearful scourge is hunting for victims up and down the State. Reports from Orange, Randolph, Guilford, Cumberland and Harnett tell of deaths, not epidemic, but enough to create uneasiness in various localities. The Fayetteville *Gazette* mentions the death of Mrs. A. A. Harrington, and her daughter Lillie. Eight person—father, mother and six children—have been prostrated, at times despaired of. God in his Providence has restored the rest to health, but two have gone out from the family circle. The same paper says within the last few days Mr. J. H. Ellis, of Gray's Creek township, has lost four of his children from that fell disease, diphtheria.

WELLS DRY.—The present dry spell has continued for such a length of time that many of the wells in Charlotte have gone entirely dry, and some of the people are having water for household purposes brought considerable distances. We hear of a case in Union county where a certain citizen's dependence for water is upon a spring in a rock. The spring has gone dry and the citizen is hauling water three miles. But this isn't anything. A gentleman of this city received a letter a few days ago from an uncle of his in Plantersville, Texas, and among the statements in it was one that the people there were hauling it for a distance of nine miles, and that the writer had, a day or two before, seen an offer of $1 for a tubfull of water made and refused.—*Observer.*

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA TO BE ILLUSTRATED.—The representative of *Harper's Magazine*, alluded to in yesterday morning's *Observer* as having arrived in Salisbury, is Mr. C. Graham, an artist connected with this publication, whose chief object in coming to North Carolina is to sketch the scenery of the western part of the State, and to prepare a series of articles descriptive thereof, which will appear in the winter numbers of the magazine. While in Salisbury, Mr. Graham, in company with a gentleman from this city, visited Christian Reid (Miss Fisher,) whose charming descriptions of the "The Land of the Sky" have given the mountains of Western North Carolina an interest abroad that they never possessed before, and obtained valuable material for the prosecution of his work. He proposes to remain in the mountains as long as the weather will permit of his carrying on the work of sketching, and goes prepared—with a tent, cooking utensils, &c.—to literally live in the woods. Thus, our western country, which is the pride and hope of North Carolinians, is being daily brought into notice and given the prominence which its scenery and climate deserve.—*Char. Observer.*

NAVIGATION OF THE CATAWBA.—The United States survey corp who started out from Old Fort about the 1st of September to test the question of the navigability of the Catawba river, under an appropriation of the last Congress for this purpose, have arrived at Mountain Island (Tate's factory.) Col. J. M. Walbrect, who is in charge of the corp, was in the city the other day. He reports a very successful trip thus far, and unless he meets with difficulties greater than have yet been encountered, he will report favorably on the enterprise. Those familiar with the stream assert that if the part of the stream which he has passed over can be rendered navigable there will be no trouble below.

Col. Walbrect asserts that it will cost considerably more to prepare the French Broad for navigation than the Catawba, so far as he has examined the stream. He is directed to extend the survey down the Catawba through the Wateree and Santee to the mouth of the river which at that point is the Santee. The work is tedious and must of necessity be slow, as a complete map of the river, showing its varying widths, depths, bends, &c., must be made. Col. Walbrect is assisted by Messrs. C. DeCant, F. F. Walbrect, D. J. Ainsworth and Alex. M. Kirkland. They travel in boats and carry their tents, cooking utensils, &c., with them.—*Char. Obs.*

SECREST PRONOUNCED INSANE.—The case of Secrest, charged with killing his wife and wife's daughter—the particulars of which appeared in the PRESS some time ago,—had his trial. The Charlotte *Observer* gives it thus:

Secrest's case came up Friday, and he was brought to the bar at 11 a. m. He was bleached and tender but fat and full. He was uttering a kind of gibberish as he entered the court house, about the size of the room and about a "sandy road." After taking a seat he got up and walked to a table, picked up a paper, looked at it and laughed. He was in his shirt-sleeves and it was difficult to keep him quiet. His appearance was that of silliness or idiocy, and in his manner there was no suggestion of fury or passion. He recognized no one but obeyed orders given him to go or come.

His counsel, Messrs. Folk and Covington, suggested his insanity and a special venire of twenty-four men was ordered. By consent of both parties the sheriff was instructed to summon on the venire none but the most intelligent citizens. The court assembled at 2 o'clock for the trial, which continued from that time until a late hour yesterday afternoon, when, as we are informed by telegram, the jury brought in a verdict of insanity. In accordance with this verdict it is the duty of the court to confine the prisoner in the asylum, or in jail until room can be found for him in the asylum. Dr. Grissom had been expected to be present and testify in the case but a telegram announced his inability to attend and the trial was proceeded with without him.

High Point is looming up. There is considerable building going on and corresponding demand for lots, which are materially advancing in price. The town commissioners are catching the spirit of improvement and are making many improvements which add to the attractions of the town. There are few prettier sites in this section for a town.

Greensboro Patriot.

Newbern *Democrat:* The steamer Tuckahoe of the Clyde Line sailed at noon yesterday; she took out 250 bales of cotton, 160,000 wooden plates, 60 barrels of naval stores, 12,000 feet of lumber, several barrels sweet potatoes and bundles of hides. The Newberne, of the Old Dominion Line, sailed about the same hour with full cargo, on board we noticed 150 bales of cotton.

DAVIE COUNTY RAILROAD CASE—NO SUBSCRIPTION.—It was mentioned some days ago that the Davie county injunction case in relation to the voting for subscription of $35,000 to the Winston Salem and Mooresville Railroad had been taken up in the Superior Court, Judge Gilmer presiding. The Salisbury *News* now brings the intelligence that his honor made the injunction perpetual. The right of the county commissioners to issue the bonds for the above mentioned amount was conceded, the points involved being whether or not, under the constitution of the State, it required a majority of all the voters of the county to grant the subscription, or only a majority of the registered voters; also whether the board of canvassers of a county have the right to erase any name found on the registeration books. His honor held that under the decision of our Supreme Court in Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad vs. Commissioners of Caldwell County, it required a majority of all persons entitled to vote, whether registered or not; that the board of commissioners had no judicial powers, and that their duties were confined to an enumeration of the votes cast, as appeared from the returns.—*Charlotte Observer.*

WILKES COUNTY.—Mrs. Alsey Holeman, a native of Wilkes county and now living in Watauga, is 107 years old. On her birthday of 100 years she had her friends to spend the day with her. She cooked the dinner for the company *without help*, and did it well. Mrs Minna Phillips, of Wilkes county, had twenty-four children before she was married the second time. Mrs. Polly Grier, wife of Jesse Grier, of Ashe county, is about 100 years old and is the mother of eighteen children, all of whom lived to be grown.—*Index.*

The Swiss colonies in the mountain regions of South Carolina and Tennessee are reported to be very prosperous. The settlement on Cumberland mountain, in the latter State, was made in 1873. It consists of 113 families, 700 persons, who bought 10,000 acres of land at $1 an acre. Each family has now a comfortable home and makes a good living. They have started a cheese factory devote most of their attention to dairying, and get high prices for everything which they produce. Here is an example for Americans who crowd the overcrowded trade walks of our cities, and seem to believe that there is no other way to secure a living.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

Mr. Edward Herbert Fairfax, who until recently head clerk of the Ore Knob Copper Mine, Ashe county, N. C., died Monday night of heart disease at the residence of his mother in Baltimore.

HALE'S WEEKLY.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of October, 1879, and in the city of Raleigh, the undersigned will commence the publication of *Hale's Weekly*, a North Carolina Democratic newspaper. These four words convey all that a column of Prospectus could tell: the good of the State; the success of the party which is the life of the State and the country; the publication of all the news; these the objects proposed. That he can do the last and contribute to the first and second, the subscriber does not effect to doubt. The people have set their seal of approval upon his past and he does not doubt the future.

Hale's Weekly will be printed from new and beautiful type and on fair white paper. The price will be $2 per annum. No name will go upon its mail books without payment and no paper will be sent after expiration of time paid for.

P. M. HALE.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 15, 1879.

SALEM MARKETS

Wheat, $0.90a$1.00; Corn, 65a00; Oats, 30a35; Flaxseed, 96; Feathers, 40a45; Eggs 0a10; Beeswax, 20; Flour, 250a325; Bacon, 5a8; Lard, 8a10; Cotton, 00a00; Wool, 00a00; Tallow, 6; Butter, 15a20; Sugar, 8a10; Salt, $1a185;

DRIED FRUIT MARKET.

Blackberries, 7½a8; Cherries, 15; Quarter Cut Apples, 2a3; Bright Sliced Apples, 3a6; Unpeeled, ¼ peaches, 3; Unpeeled ½ peaches, 3; Dark peeled peaches, 1a2; Bright peeled peaches, 6a8; Fancy peeled peaches, 10a12; Damson Plums, 10.

FULL

FROM CELLAR TO GARRET

AND

RUNNING OVER

WITH THE

LARGEST STOCK OF

HARDWARE,

House Furnishing Goods,

&c., &c., &c.,

EVER BROUGHT TO

Western North Carolina.

S. E. ALLEN respectfully announces to his many patrons and friends, in this and adjoining counties, that he has just returned from the Northern cities where he purchased one of the largest and finest assortments of Hardware ever brought to this section of the country.

The Farmers

will find in this mammoth assortment all kinds of Agricultural Implements of the latest designs, at lower prices than they ever heard of before.

The Mechanics

in selecting their tools, will here find an assortment of the very best at lower figures than they ever bought before.

Housekeepers

should not fail to examine the splendid array of House Furnishing Goods. Among the large stock of Cooking Stoves can be found the celebrated

"Farmer Girl,"

which is acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest in the market.

WANTED.

Mr. Allen wants EVERYBODY to call and examine his goods, hear prices, and be convinced that

S. E. ALLEN'S,

(Sign of the Big Saw,)

WINSTON, N. C.,

is the place to get the best bargains.

Sept. 4th, 1879.

STOVES-STOVES-STOVES!

THE UNEDRSIGNED has the largest and most complete assortment of

COOKING STOVES

AND

HEATING STOVES

ever offered in this market and at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

Stove Pipes and Fixtures

always on hand.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING

promptly attended to. A general assortment of

TIN WARE,

Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT. Prices to suit the times.

J. E. MICKEY.

Salem N. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

ORGANS! PIANOS! MUSIC!

W. P. ORMSBY,

WINSTON N. C., OFFERS THE FOLLOWING

$100 **$100**

Challenge! **Challenge!**

MY ATTENTION BEING DRAWN TO THE FLAMING ADVERTISEMENTS at present going through the country, professing to offer great inducements to purchasers of Pianos and Organs, I, wishing to protect our people from deception and fraud, take this means of cautioning all who desire to procure either an Organ or Piano, that the advertisements referred to and the instruments they represent are *a delusion and a snare.*

There are at present located in the South two firms of Organ and Piano dealers, who make it their business to buy up second-hand instruments, and, after retouching them, advertise them as new, at seemingly low prices, the imposition not being discovered until the instrument is paid for.

There are also Organ dealers advertising from New Jersey, claiming to be manufacturers, who, instead of manufacturing the instruments they advertise, purchase them from "Cheap John" makers, whose sole object is to *sell.* If any person wishes to be convinced of the above, I ask them, purely for their own benefit, to communicate with me, in whatever way they please, and I will freely undertake to supply all information needed, and they can then choose for themselves in purchasing.

To show that I make this offer in good faith, I will undertake to forfeit and pay over the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person to whom I fail to prove the above.

I would further state that I have just returned from New York, and have secured the *best possible terms* from several of the Leading Manufacturers of

Genuine Organs and Pianos,

Instruments which have obtained Gold Medals and Diplomas at the Centennial,

AND I AM PREPARED TO SELL

Warranted Organs and Pianos at Lower Prices

than those quoted on the bogus instruments advertised by the unprincipled dealers who realize enormous profits on shoddy work.

BEING **SOLE AGENT** FOR

HORACE WATERS & SONS,

and for the STIEFF, the STECK, and the HAINES PIANOS,

ALSO FOR THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED ORGANS:—

Needham's "Silver-Tongue"

The MASON & HAMLIN, the STANDARD, and the TABOR.

I can fill the bill for all Purchasers, both in Style and Price.

To all parties desiring to purchase an instrument, of whatever description, I would point out that there is nothing to lose, and much to gain by communicating with me. Respectfully,

W. P. ORMSBY,

WINSTON, N. C.

May 22, 1879. No. 21. 6mo.

Nissen Wagon Manufacturing Co

Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, &c.

ESTABLISHED BY

J. P. NISSEN,

1834.

Post Office

SALEM, N. C.

WORKS AT

Waughtown.

Best is always cheapest in the end.

WE are better prepared for making wagons than ever before, having a much larger and better stock of thoroughly air-seasoned lumber, and the best wagon mechanics to be procured.

We employ no apprentices, and always endeavor to make

OUR WORK OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENT,

AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

All who use wagons must not forget that first-class work cost more and is worth more than cheap work.

We also keep a large stock of **UILDING LUMBER and LONG LEAF SHINGLES,** at lowest prices.

Waughtown, Forsyth County, N. C., Feb 27, 1878—no9tf.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President

W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,

P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL **Insurable** Against Loss or CLASSES OF **Property,** **Damage by Fire.**

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Encourage Home Institutions.

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

Geo. B. Everitt,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, in the Supreme Court, and in the Federal Courts.

OFFICE in the one occupied by the late Col. Masten.

All business intrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention.

We know Mr. Everitt well; he is an accomplished gentleman and a good lawyer, and we cheerfully recommend him as such to the citizens of Forsyth.

Judge R. P. Dick, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, W. H. Bailey, C. S. Hauser, S. C. C. 34-tf

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. The Original and only absolute CURE. Send stamp for book on Opium Eating, to W. B. Squire, Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANESVILLE, N. C.

The 171st Session begins July 30, 1879.

Arrangements have been made by which a limited number of young men with small means can "MESS" at $5 per month.

Board with furnished room REDUCED to $12 per month; Tuition to $50 per Session.

For particulars address

MAJ. R. BINGHAM.

Kernersville Academy,

FORSYTH CO., N. C.

The next term of 20 weeks will begin July 21st, 1879. Competent teachers, male and female. Terms to suit the times. Accuracy and promptness required. For particulars address

REV. S. R. TRAWICK, A. M., *Principal.*

The People's Press.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.00, p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FRIEDBERG Mail closes every Tuesday and Friday at 6.30, A. M. Due Wednesday and Saturday by 8 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

We would be obliged to our friends in this and adjoining counties, if they would contribute to our local columns by informing us of interesting facts within their knowledge.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PRESS. ☜

See new ads in this issue.

Baptist Protracted Meeting commences at Friendship on Saturday.

GRAPES.—Scuppernong and Concord grapes are plentiful.

Hay and fodder are brought to town in large quantities.

Partridges are now worth from 5 to 6 cents a piece.

The cry of the fresh fish monger is rather weak these mornings.

MRS. Douthit announces an elegant assortment of new Goods in her line.

RUSTLESS OATS.—Rustless Winter Oats.—Enquire at Salem Bookstore.

Mr. Everitt did not speak at the appointed time on the subject of the stock law. He was absent at Yadkin court.

A tobacco barn and contents belonging to H. C. Edwards, near Kernersville, was burnt on Saturday night last.

DICTIONARIES. Webster's unabridged, and National Pictorial Dictionaries at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

A model of a "foot log" can be seen in South Fork bottom, at the bridge on Salisbury road.

"Fodder pulling" being over, the chills and fever, said to be more prevalent about that season of the year, are abating.

We neglected to notice that J. T. Darlington, late of the Winston *Sentinel*, is now connected with the Reidsville *News*.

The fines imposed by magistrates should be paid over to the County Treasurer without fail, in 30 days after they are collected.

BUILDING LOTS in East and West Winston for sale CHEAP for cash. Enquire at the Bookstore.

J. P. Crews was thrown from his express wagon by a runaway team. His right arm was broken.

Remember the town ordinance of reckless and careless riding and driving, particularly in these dusty times.

SURRY COUNTY.—Piedmont Warehouse sold, for a Surry farmer, some 600 pounds new tobacco, averaging $13.16 a hundred.

THE SALEM ALMANAC will be out in the course of a few weeks. All printed and will be finished as fast as possible.

The Sorghum Cane Mills are running. We noticed some splendid cane the size of corn stalks. The country will be full of sorghum syrup this fall.

Winston has a chain gang. Drunken and noisy persons who are locked up for the night and unable to pay their fines, can now work them out.

"When are you going to sow?" is now the topic in the country. A few of our farmers have already sown some of their wheat, but it is rather early for the most of them.

NEW NOVELS.—A fresh supply of *Cheap Novels*, Riverside, Lakeside and Franklin Square, latest editions, just received at the BOOKSTORE. Come before they are all gone.

Old Shallowford Street is being McAdamized. This is right, all our streets should receive proper attention. It should not stop at this, but should extend to all roads approaching Salem. Let them be made good.

The first load of mountain apples were offered on Monday at 50 cents a bushel. The fruit was indifferent, and not fit for winter keeping. A few winter pears have been offered.

We see our old friend and patron, N. W. Craft, will be at the State Fair with specimens of fine fruit. We can vouch for this well known nurseryman, and the public will find his trees and plants true to name and quality.

An oil lamp exploded in Martin Grogan's store, Winston, but was extinguished before any material damage was done. We hear of another lamp accident in the country, the lamp outside becoming all ablaze, without any serious results.

LECTURES.—A rare opportunity is offered our citizens to hear a series of lectures and examine a *real* collection of curiosities from Bible land. The lectures will be illustrated by actual costumes, and the museum is well worth a visit. See advertisement in another column, and posters.

BE CAREFUL.—We hear of a number of accidental burnings of tobacco barns, throughout this section of country, generally entailing considerable loss to the proprietors. Cannot some method be devised to guard against the too frequent occurrence of such losses.

Rev. Mr. Rondthaler will commence a series of sermons on the life of Abraham, on Sunday evening next.

On Wednesday evening a series of lectures on Herrnhut and the recent session of the Moravian Synod will be given by the pastor. All are cordially invited to attend.

W. P. Benton takes pleasure in infoming his friends that he is now with S. E. Allen, and that he will be happy to serve them, and that he can and will furnish Hardware at moderate prices to all.

Public examination of teachers will take place at the Court-House in Winston, on the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Examination will continne from day to day during the remainder of the week, if necessary, till all applicants are examined.

The two tramps who were jailed some time ago, were given an airing, with the privilege of working on Lash's new factory building in Bethania. One of them escaped, and the other was confined again. They could not stand so much liberty, seasoned with labor.

STOKES COUNTY.—The Danbury *Reporter* thinks the new railroad ball is rolling that way.

The *Reporter* says there is an unusually large quantity of hay and fodder; not so much tobacco, but finer in quality. Corn generally good. J. D. Young, near Danbury, lost a barn of 1,000 lbs. fine tobacco by accidental fire recently. The Union Hill Sabbath School was reorganized on Sunday, the 14th September.

The roads have again been worked recently, and upon the whole, well done, with the exception of "throwing them up in the middle," which would require considerable time and labor to accomplish;—but then the better condition of the roads in winter, would amply repay the time and labor expended.

The Sheet Iron Flue that is now becoming so popular in this and adjoining counties, is said to be very safe, and tobacco cured in barns where they are used is always of a better quality than that cured in the ordinary way. S. E. Allen, at the Hardware Store, Winston, will supply persons with the material and information for making these flues.

Paupaus are getting ripe. They are a fair substitute for the banana.

Chinquapins are about played out.

The few chestnut trees remaining in this vicinity are full of burs.

Hickory-nuts are plenty and the squirrels are busy storing up for the winter.

We occasionally find a hazel bush. In our boyish days we could pick them by the pocket full.

Walnuts are plenty, and are perhaps the best of the wildwood fruits for the long winter evenings.

Pop corn is not brought in as freely as formerly; it is a very amusing fireside sport.

At the recent quarterly meeting for Winston Station of the Methodist E. Church, the following brethren were elected Stewards for next year: Robert Gray, J. W. Alspaugh, T. L. Vaughn, M. W. Norfleet, G. W. Hinshaw, Samuel A Thomas, G. L. Miller, P. W. Dalton, P. H. Hanes, C. B. Watson, H. A. Holder, W. F. Bowman. Jas A. Gray, *Recording Steward*.

T. L. Vaughn was elected District Steward and W. F. Bowman, alternate. John Griffith, Superintendent of Sabbath Schools.

Rev. J. H. White was received and recognized as a preacher in the church.

Laying the corner-stone of the colored Presbyterian church, was performed on Saturday last, in Winston. A Masonic deputation from Danville was present. The procession marched from Hinshaw's Hall to the site of the church, where J. P. Buford, W. M., performed the ceremonies of laying the corner stone. Rev. J. J. Hood then delivered the address. A large excursion of colored people from Danville came up on Saturday, accompanied with a band of music. They managed to kick up a good deal of dust on the street, in buggies, omnibusses and phætons, but were generally well behaved.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Last week we briefly noticed the burning of Charles Atwood's tobacco barn on Wednesday, and his probable death, being unable to get the particulars at the time.

We now learn that Mr. Atwood was engaged in *finishing up* a barn of tobacco, which requires a great heat; and about 4 o'clock J. W. Griffith, who was at work with a barn near by, discovering Mr. Atwood's barn on fire, hastened to his assistance, and saw Mr. Atwood coming out at the barn door and fall all-ablaze. Although Mr. Griffith succeeded in extinguishing the flames on Mr. Atwood's clothing, the unfortunate victim was burned almost beyond recognition, and died about 1 o'clock, same day.

He was conscious, and remarked that he lost his course in the barn, and with difficulty found the door, when his clothing was on fire.

His remains were intered at Mt. Tabor, Thursday, and a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends attended the services. The deceased family have the heartfels sympathies of the community.

We are kindly permitted to copy from a private letter the following items of interest from the Cincinnati Exposition: The writer speaks enthusiastically about the scenery *en route* especially from the White Sulphur Springs: "The mountain scenery was fine beyond description. Among the prominent points of interest are the Hawk's Nest and Lover's Leap. The river rushes along, tumbling over ledges of rock in beautiful cascades, surrounded by high castelated rocks, which with the variagated foliage of the forest trees, makes a truly beautiful and enchanting scenery.

The Exposition was splendid, embracing the products of the great West and Northwest. The Kansas exhibit was perhaps the finest. The Agricultural implements, of the very best make and beautifully finished, were very interesting.

Allen's Brick Machine and Hege's Saw Mill certainly astonished the natives. To think of *old Rip Van Winkle* making such things was almost too much for them. They think, instead of the old fellow being asleep all that time, he was wide awake and meant business. I should not be surprised if Hege makes some money out of the trip."

TO ALL IN NEED OF TOMBSTONES.

I wish to say that I have recovered from my recent illness and am regularly at work again. Orders left with me for any kind of MARBLE WORK will receive prompt attention, at PRICES that will not fail to please. I turn out nothing but FIRST-CLASS work, and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Call and examine my work. Price List and Designs sent free to any address.

Yours truly,
I. W. DURHAM,
Winston, N. C., Oct. 2, 1879.

FANCY WORK.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the public that they are prepared to execute all manner of FANCY WORK: Crotcheting, Knitting. Linen and Silk Floss Embroidery, Worsted Embroidery, &c., at most reasonable rates. Orders may be left at the Confectionery of F. W. Meller, or at his residence, where samples of work may be seen. Orders solicited and *satisfaction guarantied*.

MISS HELEN C. MELLER.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 2, 1879.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!
INDULGE IN
F. W. MELLER'S
ELEGANT ICE CREAM, these hot days. Pure Cream made every day. The most refreshing delicacy known.
CAKES always to be had with it.
Call and see us, one and all,
We'll serve you well, and make you want to call
again and see F. W. MELLER.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., OCT. 1ST, 1879.

Miss Martha Allen, James Allen, Jno. Blum, R. F. Beeson, Charlie Brown, R. H. Bodenhamer, Carline Banner, Mrs. Sarah Burk, Mrs. Mary A. Boners, F. Ceelar, Mrs. Cillie Daves, Peter Frace, (col.) Mrs. Mary W. Farrow, J. W. Gibson, Andrew T. Hanes, Alpheus Jones, Miss Missouri Jordan, D. K. Lance, Stokes Ownes, Miss Elsie Orrell, L. P. Robbinson, Permain Rank, Franklin Shoaf, Mrs. J. H. Watkins, Rob't. Wall.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

DIED.

In Guilford Co., on the 30th ult., of consumption, Mrs. MATTIE REED, consort of J. W. Reed, aged about 30 years.

In Montgomery county, on Sunday the 21st ultimo, Mrs. LOU RUSSELL LEMLY, consort of Dr. I. T. Lemly, and daughter of Capt. Zebedee Russell, aged 31 years.

Thus, in the very prime of life, an affectionate wife was taken to her everlasting home. Mrs. Lemly was respected and loved by all who knew her, and a large circle of relatives and friends mourn her loss.

Dr Lemly has our heartfelt sympathy, this being a second similar bereavement.

MORTGAGE SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale, contained in a mortgage deed, executed by J. L. Fulkerson to L. L. Brietz, and recorded in Book 7, Page 344, Forsyth County Register's office, I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, in Salem, on Saturday, November 1st, 1879, at 1 o'clock, P. M., TWO TOWN LOTS on Main street, in said town. On lot No. 58 stands the STORE-HOUSE, lately occupied by J. L. Fulkerson, and on lot No. 57, adjoining, is a DWELLING-HOUSE. Terms cash.

L. A. BRIETZ,
Administrator of L. L. Brietz.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 2, 1879.-4t.

Corporation Taxes.

THE tax payers of Salem will please call at the Store of H. W. Fries, Esq., and pay me their Corporation Taxes. The money is needed to pay for work that has been done upon the streets. The Board of Commissioners are anxious that the taxes shall be collected at once.

L. N. CLINARD,
Tax Collector.
Sept. 30 1879.

THE ALMANAC.

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC 1880.

JUST PUBLISHED, The Farmer's and Planter's Almanac, containing the usual Astronomical calculations, valuable Agricultural matter, Miscellaneous and Humorous reading, Recipes, Government and Public works of North Carolina, Courts of North and South Carolina, and S. West Virginia; Vote of North Carolina, &c., &c.

Orders respectfully solicited.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1879.

At the Old Stand!

Mrs. DOUTHIT

respectfully announces to her patrons and friends that she has removed to her old stand, which has recently been enlarged and otherwise improved, where can be found one of the choicest and cheapest assortments of

FALL and WINTER MILLINERY,

to be found in this section. The stock consists of
HATS & BONNETS for Ladies & Children,
FLOWERS & FEATHERS,
SILK AND VELVET RIBBONS,
The most complete stock of NOTIONS ever brought to this market.
KID, SILK, AND BERLIN GLOVES,
RIBBONS, TIES, & BOWS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS, SILK & LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S FANCY HOSE,
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND LACES,
LACE SCARFS, RUFFLING, &c., &c.
BUTTONS of all styles.
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S CLOAKS
SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS, Children's KNIT HOODS and SACQUES.
UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS,
FRINGES Silk and Wool.
UMBRELLAS, a good assortment.
Ladies' Children's and Men's Knit Underwear. A variety of JEWELRY.
SILVER SPRAY, GERMAN, and BELLE COLOGNE, in large assortment.
FINE TOILETTE SOAPS.
All the above will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Thankful for so liberal a patronage in the past, I hope by my complete stock and close attention to the wants of my customers, to merit a continuance of the same during the Spring and Summer of 1879.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT.

State Sunday School of N. C.

THE second annual Convention will be held in Greensborough on Friday and Saturday the 7th and 8th of November, opening at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

☞ ORGANIZED counties are entitled to one delegate from each denomination in the county; other counties to one delegate from each county. Friends of the work will please look after the appointment of delegates.

Delegates will please notify the Secretary of the Executive Committee in Greensboro' of their purpose to attend. They will be met at the depot, and conducted to their homes.

JOHN E. RAY,
Chairman of Ex. Com.
W. F. ALDERMAN, Secretary.

LECTURES ON ORIENTAL MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, Illustrative of the Bible.

PROF. A. O. VAN LENNEP will deliver a course of Lectures and Normal Class Lessons before the Salem Home Sunday School, in the Moravian Church, in Salem. The first Lecture will be given

MONDAY OCT. 6th, at 7 O'CLOCK. P. M.

Mr. Van Lennep comes with high testimonials and his lectures on Bible Customs cannot fail to interest every one. He lectures in costumes, and is assisted in his illustrations by others, likewise in costume.

The course consists of four Lectures, four Normal Class Lessons, and admission to his Oriental and Biblical Museum.

Tickets at the following prices will be sold:

Full course Ticket,	$1.00
Admission to single Lecture,	50
" " " Normal Class Lesson,	25
Admission to Museum,	25

Tickets for sale at J. D. Burch's Book Store in Winston, and E. A. Ebert's Store, in Salem.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, YADKIN COUNTY,

In Superior Court.

J M Burgess, Adm'r of J F Solomons, dec'd., vs. Wingate Solomons, Alexander Solomons, Rufus Solomons, Columbus Solomons, Augustus Solomons, Sandford Solomons, Elizabeth Cole and Gracy Solomons.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Rufus Solomons, Augustus Solomons, Sandford Solomons and Elizabeth Cole, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered that the summons hereunto annexed, be published in the PEOPLE'S PRESS, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for six successive weeks.

This 9th day of September, 1879.

I. N. VESTAL,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

YADKIN COUNTY,

In the Superior Court.

J M Burgess, Adm'r of J F Solomons, dec'd., vs. Wingate Solomons, Alexander Solomons, Rufus Solomons, Columbus Solomons, Augustus Solomods, Sandford Solomons, Elizabeth Cole, and heirs at law of J. F. Solomons, and Gracy Solomons widow of J. F. Solomons.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Yadkin County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded, to summon Wingate Solomons, Alexander Solomons, Rufus Solomons, Columbus Solomons, Elizabeth Cole and Gracy Solomons, the Defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Yadkin, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said County, within ten days from the date of this summons; and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 9th day of September, 1879.

I. N. VESTAL,
Clerk Superior Court Yadkin County.
Sept. 18, 1879-6t.

Pay Your Taxes!

THE CITIZENS OF FORSYTH COUNTY are respectfully informed that I have received from the Register of Deeds the Tax Books for the year 1879, and hold them ready for inspection. They are further notified that I will meet them at the following times and places:

Hazlips,	Tuesday,	Sept.	16
Crims ✕ Roads,	Wednesday,	"	17
Kernersville,	Thursday,	"	18
John Hasten's	Friday,	"	19
Crews' School House,	Saturday,	"	20
Hooksville,	Monday,	"	22
E. L. Reid,	Tuesday,	"	23
Brookstow,	Wednesday,	"	24
Lewisville,	Thursday,	"	25
Benj. Hampton's	Friday,	"	26
Eden School House,	Saturday,	"	27
Old Town,	Monday	"	29
Winston,	Tuesday,	"	30
Salem, (Town Hall)	Wednesday,	Oct.	1

It is well known that I have but a short time to collect this tax, and I hope that all will come forward and pay up promptly, as I cannot indulge.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Sept. 1879.

RAILROAD TAX.

HAVING been appointed Railroad Tax Collector, I will meet the tax payers, with the Sheriff, on his second round, commencing October 11th. The tax is 60 cents on the $100 valuation of property, and $1.80 on the poll.

W. H. GOSLEN.
Sept. 25th, 1879.

NOTICE.

The estate of the late FRANCIS FRIES has been finally settled, under decree of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, Spring Term, 1879.

The firm of F. & H. FRIES continues business as heretofore, and is now composed of the undersigned partners, all residents of Salem, Forsyth County, N. C:

H. W. FRIES,
J. W. FRIES,
F. H. FRIES,
H. E. FRIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Forsyth County,

I, E. A. Ebert, Justice of the Peace, do hereby certify that Henry W. Fries, John W. Fries, Frank H. Fries and Henry E. Fries, personally appeared before me this day, and signed the above certificate of partnership.

Witness my hand and seal this 12th day of September, A. D., 1879.

E. A. EBERT, J. P. [L. S.]

For Sale or Rent.

House, Lot and Furniture.

J. G. VEACH offers his House, Lot and Furniture, on Poplar Street, for sale or rent.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 18, 1879.—tf.

AT THE CEDAR COVE NURSERIES,

In Great Variety,

A large stock of Nursery grown
APPLE, PEAR AND PEACH TREES of all sizes and ages.
GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.
Largest stock in the County.
Open to the inspection of visitors at all times.

I intend to sell as cheap as trees can be grown and on some stock below the cost of production. I will prove this to any one on a trial order. Correspondence solicited. Address

N. W. CRAFT,
Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.
August 14, 1879.-33-tf.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, June, 19 1879.	No. 47. Daily.	No. 45. Daily.	No. 6. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a m	3 55 p m	.....
" Salisbury	6 03 a m	5 51 p m	.....
" High Point	7 28 a m	7 05 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	8 05 a m	7 35 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m	.....	7 45 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 23 a m	.....	12 25 p m
" Durham	11 02 a m	.....	1 55 a m
" Raleigh	12 15 p m	.....	5 00 a m
Leave "	3 30 p m	5 45 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	5 55 p m	9 55 a m	.....

No 47.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro, with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western N. C. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, June 19, 1879.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 5. Daily. ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	10 45 p m	.....
Leave "	3 20 p m	.....	8 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 37 p m	.....	10 45 a m
" Hillsboro	5 19 p m	.....	12 22 a m
" Greensboro	7 38 p m	.....	4 30 p m
Leave "	8 40 p m	7 16 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	9 14 p m	7 52 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 36 p m	9 16 a m	.....
" Charlotte	12 37 a m	11 17 a m	.....

No. 48.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina. At Greensboro with Salem Branch. At Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points Southand South-west. At Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-east. At Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday	.....	.....	9 10 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	10 20 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	11 10 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains Nos. 1 and 2, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta, and both ways on Trains Nos. 3 and 4 between New York snd Charlotte via Richmond and Charlotte.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

D. R. LEAK T. A. WILSON.

WINSTON MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS.

The undersigned respectfully announc that they have opened a first-class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD.

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMEMTS TOMBSTONES, MANTELS,

&c., &c., &c.

Granite Work for Building and Garve yard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the FINEST STYLE. None employed but

SKILLED WORKMEN.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold. Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work. All work warranted. Address

LEAK & WILSON.
Winston, N. C., August, 1877.—no.30.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

HORNER'S FERTILIZING SALTS,

With which any farmer can make his own fertilizers.

CHEMICALS

And other materials for making

HOME FERTILIZERS.

Muriate Potash, Kainit, Sulphate Soda, Plaster, Peruvian Guano, Oil Vitriol, Nitrate Soda, Dried Blood, Dissolved South Carolina, Dissolved Raw Bone, &c., &c.

A full supply of PURE Materials always on hand and for sale at lowest market prices.

Formulas for home manipulation, estimates as to cost, and information regarding mixing, &c., cheerfully given.

HORNER'S

Pure Slaughter House

BONE-DUST AND DISSOLVED BONE,

GUARANTEED THE

"Best in America."

HORNER'S

AMMONIATED

Raw Bone Superphosphate

AND CONCENTRATED

SUPERPHOSPHATE FOR ALL CROPS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Joshua Horner, Jr., & Co.,
Cor. Bowly's Wharf and Wood St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

I. W. DURHAM,

PRACTICAL

Marble Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

AND

TOMBSTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year,

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW.

HINSHAW BROTHERS,

(SHALLOWFORD ST., OPPOSITE PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE,)

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, General Merchandise, Guano,

Grass Seeds, Fertilizers and Country Produce.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT OUR TRADE HAS steadily increased, and that our business has been very satisfactory. We take this opportunity to render thanks for our liberal patronage, and at the same time assure our customers that we not only intend to maintain our present trade, but will use every fair, honest and legitimate means to increase it. And with this determination, we shall add to our already very large stock such goods, from time to time, as our trade may call for. We will always have in stock a full line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Unbleached and Bleached Domestics, Cambrics, Drillings, Plaids, Flannels, Linseys, Tickings, Shawls, Skirts, Merino Shirts and Drawers for Ladies and Gentlemen, Blankets, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Jeans, Cottonades, a full line of Fries' Jeans, Sheeting and Yarns, large stock of Notions, Hats, Stationery, School Books, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Nails, Axes, Saws, Hammers, Kettles, Pots, Ovens and Lids, Horse and Mule Shoes, Cutlery, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Class, Putty, Rope, Buckets, Tubs, Kegs, Grindstones, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Canned Fruits, Varnishes. Syrups, Salt, Meat, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Candles, Jellies, Oysters, Crackers, Candies, Flour, Meal, Chop, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Sole and Upper Leather.

We will continue to keep the

Best Stock of ALPACAS in Town,

and make them a SPECIALTY. Also have a good assortment of SILKS, CASHMERES, &c.

We are the exclusive Agents here of the Winchester, Va., **BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY,** and will keep a full assortment of Ladies', Misses', Children's and Men's **SHOES** and **BOOTS,** and will sell them at reasonable prices and *guarantee every pair to wear well and give satisfaction.*

We ask special attention to these Shoes and to the Winchester All Wool Cassimers which for style, durability and price are not equalled. For sale only by us. Country merchants and others will take notice that we are handling Coffees, Sugars and Meats in large quantities and will made a specialty of them.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S "STAR BRAND"

COMPLETE MANURE FOR TOBACCO AND WHEAT,

Is the cheapest Fertilizer, according to grade, on the market, and has given almost universal satisfaction. Standard guaranteed. We refer to 1,000 farmers, in this and adjoining counties, who have been and are using it. We also keep fresh ground Plaster and No. 1. Peruvian Guano. Our wheat manure has given better results and more general satisfaction than any Fertilizer ever sold.

All our Seeds are First-Class and there is no better time to sow than in the Fall.

Dried Fruits and all Country Produce taken in exchange for Merchandise.

We invite all to come and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing. Our salesmen are experienced, attentive and polite.

Respectfully,
August 28, 1879. **HINSHAW BROTHERS.**

NOTION & VARIETY STORE, SALEM, N. C.

REMOVED TO THE BELO BUILDING.

LADIES:

Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to

AN ATTRACTIVE SUMMER STOCK

at prices surprisingly cheap.

A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.

Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.

A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.

Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.

We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands &c.

☞ Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a visit to our Store.

In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, tha is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,
tf. ***J. BLICKENDERFER.***

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives — Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock — with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of William Vest, deceased, on the 18th day of August, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of the said William Vest, to make immediate payment and settlement, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will exhibit them to me on or before the 21st day of August, 1880, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery,

N. S. COOK,
Public Adm'r of Forsyth Co.
August the 19th 1879.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between R. L. Patterson and H. W. Fries, doing business in the town of Salem, N. C., under the name of Patterson & Co., is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the partners.

All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to H. W. Fries, and all debts owing by the said firm, will be paid by the same H. W. Fries.

R. L. PATTERSON,
H. W. FRIES.
May 3d, 1879.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, where he will have attentive salesmen to wait on all who may favor him with their custom. As goods can only be bought at the very lowest rates by paying cash, all persons indebted to the old firm will please come forward and make settlement, so that liberal inducement can be offered in future. I intend to sell as cheap as goods can be laid down at, and on some in stock below the cost. I will prove this to any one on a trial.

H. W. FRIES.
☞ May 3rd, 1879.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. W. JAQUES & Co., 120 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

A Coquette.

She rambled through the meadows wide,
So richly gemmed with dew;
Her hair was bright as golden light,
Her eyes were azure blue.
And shyly, there, the farmer lad
Betrayed his love and woe;
She passed him by,
With head held high,
And coldly answered, 'No!'

She wandered to the woodland pool
By wild flow'rs all begirt;
She saw her beauty in its depth
And smiled—the pretty flirt!
And there the curate told his love
Tho' hope was almost dead;
But though she sighed,
She nought replied—
She only shook her head!

She lingered by the broad park gate,
The old lord lingered, too;
He sought the maiden for his bride
And knew, too, how to woo;
And though he feigned love's sad despair,
Her answer he could guess;
But could not spy
Her triumph high!
She smiled and whispered, 'Yes!'

FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Aids.

HARD GINGERBREAD.—One cup butter, two cups sugar, one egg, one half cup sweet milk, one half teaspoon soda; flour to roll; ginger to the taste.

TO WASH SILK STOCKINGS.—One tablespoonful of lemon juice to a quart of tepid water; wash thoroughly, using no soap; dry quickly in the shade; the flesh tint will be preserved.

LADY CAKE.—Beat the whites of four eggs to a froth, add one and a-half cups of sugar and half a cup of butter, heap two cups of flour and dissolve half a teacupful of soda in a cup of milk; put a teaspoonful of cream tartar dry in the flour; flavor with almond extract.

BOSTON CRACKERS.—One quart of yeast, one quart of water and one pound of flour; mix well and let stand for twelve hours; then add a cupful of butter and a teaspoonful of saleratus; knead thoroughly and let stand another twelve hours, after which the preparation is ready for baking.

KEEPING GRAPES FRESH.—Take a wooden box; put in a layer of cotton batting; then a layer of grapes (do not let them touch one another); then another layer, and so on, until full. Keep them as cool as possible and not freeze them; dip the end of the stem in melted beeswax as soon as picked.

NURSERY POWDER.—Take one ounce of pulverized hemlock bark, one ounce of magnesia and one ounce of laundry starch; pulverize finely by laying upon a platter and grinding with a knife. Sift through a hair seive and put into a tight box, and you have the same article which costs you, if prepared by chemists, a dollar and a quarter per box. Any one can make a puff of swan's down or scraped linen lint, if they think it better than a pinch sifted from between the thumb and finger.

BAKED CALF'S HEAD.—A calf's head, a good one, will cost forty cents, and will last us most two days. Boil the head until you can pick out all the bones, and mind you keep the water the head is boiled in; take your pieces and lay them in a dish, having cut them small; use some salt, pepper, a little parsley, a grate of nutmeg, a small piece of butter, and some dry breadcrumbs, say a teacupful of the latter; moisten it all with some of the water the head has been boiled in; put in a baking-dish, and let it bake half an hour; when we can afford it we take the yelks of two eggs and make a sauce with the boiled liquor; we make soup of the rest of the liquor.

Keep the Calves in Condition.

It is poor management to permit calves to fall off in condition, or even to stop growing. The pastures are usually dry, and the herbage innutritious, and there is danger not only of a falling off in condition, but the contraction of disease from disordered digestion, consequent upon the filling of the stomach with indigestible matter. The most forward calves are the most subject to this danger, and become the first victims to neglect. This is the chief cause of 'blackleg' or 'black-quarter' (carbuncular erysipelas), which carries off many calves in the fall and spring. If some green fodder cannot be spared for the calves, some supplementary food may be provided for them. A mixture of wheat middlings and linseed meal, and cottonseed meal, in equal parts, may be given in small quantities twice a day, beginning with two ounces at a meal, and increasing up to twice as much. This quantity may be given with benefit to a three to six months' old calf, and twice as much to a yearling. An ample supply of fresh water is necessary, and occasional small doses of salt will usually promote a healthful digestion.

Mulching.

By the term 'mulching' is meant the application of any loose material to the surface of the ground to prevent the escape of moisture through evaporation in summer, as well as to protect the roots of vegetation from the damaging effects of frosts in winter. And it is in proportion as these objects are best accomplished that good results will follow, whether in the garden, the field, or the orchard. How this can best be done we now proceed to show: The material for mulching may be either coarse stable manure, straw, leaves from the woods, pine shatters, tan bark, sawdust, or indeed anything that will answer the purpose—seaweed being particularly good, as it acts not only as a mulcher, but fertilizer also—the coarse grasses and rushes of the marshes answering almost equally as well. Even the advocates of grass culture in orchards have it in their power to do much in this behalf by leaving the grass to fall where it grew, especially if the growth has been assisted by a topdressing of manure, and which is far preferable to taking all off and putting nothing on. The very stones themselves may be thus utilized, and if laid for a considerable distance around the trees in the orchard will be found of great service in this respect, as they are powerful preventives of evaporation.

Foul Sheath in Horses.

There is nothing that pulls a horse down faster than foul sheath. Farmers and all having charge of horses should know that it is no hard matter to clean a horse's sheath and keep it clean. The best way is to feed good wholesome food, that will prevent the disease; but that cannot always be done, and then we have to resort to a cure, which I find generally a very easy matter. Pare the nails of the right hand smooth, and take as much clean lard, free from salt, as can be held by the points of the fingers and thumb, insert the hand to the bottom of the sheath, and as the hand is withdrawn leave all the lard. Repeat the operation two or three times at intervals of about two days, and my experience is that in nine cases out of ten the horse will be all right. If not, wash out carefully with lukewarm water, but it is a bad plan to use the water in very cold weather. I am now nearly three-score years old, but never saw a case of foul sheath until about twenty-five years ago, and I find now, when my horses are fed on good pure hay, or well cured corn fodder, free from all mold or dust, that they are not troubled; but while feeding Hungarian hay, it is next to impossible to keep them clean. I have never seen a horse troubled with that disease while fed on good corn fodder.

To Secure Fine Grapes.

Early in the present year, it having come to the knowledge of fruit-raisers that, by experiments carefully pursued in other sections where the grape disease had already prevailed, it had been demonstrated to be an easy matter to provide for the security of vineyards against the ravages of the disease, they resolved to give the subject a practical test.—There are two simple plans of prevention, both of which have been thoroughly tried. One is to cover the vines early in the spring with a roof. Where the vines are fastened singly to stakes, a cover or roof is put over each vine, and it should be at least three feet square and put well down over the vine; where the grapes are trained on a trellis, lengths of boards are used and the roof is built directly over the vine, on a line with the trellis wire. Common muslin or sheeting stretched over the vines has been found to answer the same purpose as boards, and probably tarred paper, or some other durable material would answer equally well. The second plan is to use ordinary manila paper bags of a suitable size. Over each bunch of grapes one of these is slipped and securely fastened. They must be put on ten days after the vines have blossomed, and left on until the grapes are fully developed and ripened. One person can easily put on 1,000 bags in a day.—The first cost of the paper bags is less than that of the board coverings, but this is counterbalanced by the fact that the board protection is much more durable, and it also furnishes a needed security to the vines from the early frosts in the spring. The protection afforded in both cases is, however, absolute.—Strange as it may appear, the bunches inclosed in paper bags ripen to perfection, have a beautiful 'bloom,' and are equal in every respect to the best grapes of the best years' growth. Absence of sunlight does not seem in the least to retard the ripening process.

Measuring the Depth of Niagara.

All previous efforts to ascertain the depth of water in Niagara below the falls having failed on account of the swiftness of the current, a corps of engineers undertook and successfully accomplished the task with simple twelve-pound weights. Near the shore the first cast showed eighty-three feet, a little further out 100 feet, deepening to 192 opposite the inclined railway. Just beyond the tower bridge, where the whirlpool rapids begin, and where the water is thrown up in huge waves twenty feet high, the depth was 210 feet. One of the surveying officers giving his experience says: A party of four of us made a survey of the interior of the canon from Lewiston to Suspension bridge.—With great difficulty we clambered along. It was a fearful yet exciting exploration. At times the river would rise suddenly some ten or even fifteen feet, as if a great dam above had broken, causing a hasty retreat of the parties up the sides of the canon. From points above, rocks and stones frequently fell, causing lively apprehensions, and, to add to the catalogue of embarrassments, an occasional rattlesnake attempted to retard our progress, and one of them was killed, and his rattles preserved in commemoration of the event. Getting into the canon at Lewiston was comparatively easy, but making one's way out was another thing. Nearly a mile below Deveaux college, which is situated half a mile north of Suspension bridge, the possibility of making our way along the river's edge ceased. Night was just approaching, and it was a day's hard work, nearly, to make Lewiston. Above, the rocks towered nearly 300 feet. We had the alternative of remaining in this abode of terrors over night and returning to Lewiston the following day, or of fighting an almost impossible passage to the steps leading down from the college. We determined to accept the latter. After an hour's climb, we made our way to within 100 feet of the top, where just a narrow ridge formed by the crumbled *debris* seemed to extend. We followed this perhaps a half mile, when it came to an abrupt termination. Several rods beyond was a broad pathway leading up to the college, but in the interval only the bare walls of rock, almost perpendicular from the top to the rushing water, 270 feet below, met the despairing gaze of our party. Just above our heads was a crevice in the rocks which seemed to cross the intervening space. With almost certain doom staring us directly in the face, we determined to try to cross by standing tiptoe in the crevice and climbing to the juttings of the rocks. The various implements of the party were divided up, a heavy theodolite falling to your correspondent, which was strapped on his back. The tallest clambered up to the crevice first, the others assisting and following, and the writer getting up last. Then began a perilous struggle to reach the pathway beyond. All arrived there safely when your correspondent, with the heavy burden on his back, was but midway across. Here a sharp rock just at the height of the breast impeded the way. In attempting to get around this the boot failed to find a resting place. The heavy instrument was pulling me off my balance. The fingers were losing their slender hold; 100 feet above was the calm, safe world, 170 feet below the roaring of the water. One foot slipped off and was going down, down; a mist came over the eyes, when my foot caught on a slender gooseberry bush and a hand suddenly grasped my back and drew me around to a safe standing place. In a moment more the pathway was reached and the safety of all insured, but never will the frightful scene leave the senses.

The Thrifty French.

The architects of the city of Paris were surprised, on taking possession of the royal palace of the Tuileries, to find it inhabited in every nook and corner.—Numerous families were found living in the wing by the river side. Many of them could not say by what right they were there; some dated back their residence to the time of the restoration, in 1830; and at the time of the fire in 1871 they took refuge in the wing from which they have just now been ejected to make room for the municipal council. But the most extraordinary thing was that, in the imperial stables, with their marble troughs and mahogany mangers and racks, were found a numerous company of horses, who have for many years been gratuitously stabled there.

Late Fashion Notes.

A ruche of peacocks' feathers is the new trimming for India cashmere cloaks.

Plaid velvet in one color and in Scotch combinations will be used for trimming winter dresses.

Some waists have the fullness only in the front, while others reverse this, and confine it to the back.

New white muslin neckties are of the soft creamy India mull, with tiny polka dots of blue, black or red.

The fashion of jackets made of different materials from that of the skirt still adds to the variety in the dress of the present day.

Palm leaves are seen in some of the new dress materials, and are so pretty that one wonders that they were ever allowed to be tabooed.

New French thread stockings are ecru, with pin dots of black, or else tiny stars. Another style has stripes of black running lengthwise of the stockings.

New satines of dark garnet, sapphire, or green grounds have polka dots in gay cashmere colors, several bright tints in each dot, and scarcely any two dots alike.

Soft muslin, cut into points on the edge and chain-stitched with bright silk, and having a fall of lace beneath the points, makes a very pretty cloth for a tea table.

White satin brocade wrought with threads of gold or silver is new for bridal dresses. There are also tinted blue, cream, or pink brocades with tinsel threads.

Sealskin dolmans are to be worn next winter. They have sleeve-like sides that fold over the front, are bordered with silver otter, and are lined with scarlet or old gold satin.

A French costume, as all short suits are now called, is of Rembrandt green repped wool that is almost black, trimmed with broche red and blue palm leaves on a green ground.

Rosettes of crushed-looking silk, rather than regular loops, are much used on black dresses for holding the drapery on the sides and behind. There are also passementerie ornaments for this.

Handsome black dresses that have a great deal of velvet in them will be trimmed with borders of black fur. It is said fur trimmings will not be confined to costumes, but will also appear on reception dresses.

There are fewer black bonnets than usual, yet they are shown in both large and small shapes. For early fall they are of black point d'esprit lace with jet crowns. One of these has the whole brim covered with red velvet rose petals.

Among the fabrics used for the richest combination dresses are Amazon cloth, which is lady's habit cloth, repped woolens, English homespun cloths of sleazy manufacture showing threads of rich colors on olive, bronze, or gray ground, plain cashmeres, and very heavy twilled wools as thick as the smooth-surface Amazon cloth.

Cat's-eyes are very much in favor, but their high price puts them within the reach of but few. Pearls in strings and sets are very much worn; entire pearls, black and white, often forming the center of a cluster of diamonds, so set that almost the whole of the pearl is seen. Pearl and pink coral, and pearl and lapis lazuli, are fashionable combinations.

The darkest shades of green or brown are enlivened by bright-colored Persian silks with old gold, red, and rose tints; even black dresses are no longer monotone, for they glitter with cashmere beads of all the colors of the prism, or else with jet or white satin, or perhaps they are partly made of wool woven in imitation of the borders of India camel's-hair shawls.

In some of the new overdresses the short round full panier front is set on in one piece just at the ends of the darts, as if attached to a basque, and is then gathered into the curved side seams.—This suggests a good plan of modernizing old dresses, as this panier piece need not be of the same material as the waist, nor indeed of the same color, for the broche goods used in combinations are usually of contrasting colors.

Harper's *Bazar* reports that Pompadour and Marie Antoinette styles are continued in the new French dresses imported for autumn and winter. The corsages represent two extremes, one of which is closely fitted to the figure like a glove, while the other is a full waist in fan plaits, with great bunches of shirring at the waist line in front and back. The overdresses are short in front and quite long behind, with the real panier drapery, which is more properly seen on the hips than behind, with all the becoming revers, scarfs, and tabliers that belong to the styles of Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. The fabrics and colors are exceedingly rich, and the combinations of colors are studies for an artist. The foundation of the dress is usually of some quiet somber hue, but the gay broche cashmere, silk, or plush with which it is combined at once transforms it into a very brilliant costume.

The Paper-Borrowing Fiend.

A lady whose patience has been sorely tried by the class of people who always borrow the weekly local paper instead of buying one, makes the following plaint to a contemporary: 'Which I wish to remark, and my language is plain,' at least Peter says it is and he ought to know. Peter is my husband, dear editor! I want to ask a question. Cannot something be done to suppress the terrible nuisance, the newspaper borrower? Here is a field for the philanthropist; a field ripe for the harvest, and one in which no man has worked. Humanitarians go about the streets looking up harrowing objects of sympathy among the dogs and horses, and I dare say many of them borrow the newspaper from which they read the account of their prowess. Cannot a society be organized for the protection of publishers and subscribers against the ubiquitous and iniquitous creature?

He Admitted its Truth.

Secretary of the Treasury Cobb one day accidentally overheard a Pennsylvania clerk remark that he had injured his prospects in the South by entering Buchanan's cabinet—that Cobb was a poor financier and unfit for the secretaryship, but had he remained in Georgia he might have been a possible candidate for the presidency.

The secretary tapped his bell and requested the Pennsylvanian to step into his room.

'Well, young man,' said he, eyeing the clerk askance, 'I heard you remark a moment ago that I was no financier and unfit'—

The clerk interrupted him with a stammered apology, but he was waved aside.

'Never mind, sir. I don't know but what you were right. I have myself come to the conclusion that I spoiled a good lawyer by becoming a cabinet officer. You may go; but let me advise you not to talk quite so loud in future.'

Artistic Work for the Ladies.

Harper's *Bazar* tells its readers how they can paint a portrait on glass, without requiring any great skill as an artist—in fact any one possessing a fair amount of taste and a delicate touch can transfer the picture of a dear one from a plain photograph to an oil painting.—The materials necessary for transferring and painting photographs are: convex glass in card or cabinet size, three sizes of camel's-hair brushes, an ounce bottle of balsam of fir and castor oil in equal parts, small vial of castor-oil, first-class mucilage and adhesive paper, and the best of tube paint in the following colors; flake-white, orange-yellow, vermilion, rose-madder, ivory-black, Vandyck brown, Prussian blue, terre-verte, chrome-green, Indian red. A palette knife and palette add to the convenience of your arrangements. Soak your photograph over night in rain water; it will then easily slip from the card. Place it in the hand, and by putting soft paper on its face and pressing lightly, the water will soon dry out. Have the under side of your convex glass perfectly dry and clean. Next, with a soft linen cloth rub the face of the photograph over well with the mucilage. Then immediately place the face side of the photograph next to the under side of the convex glass. Press it down quickly and evenly all around. Then with the back of the thumb and a piece of soft paper press out all the moisture and air, working it out toward the edges of the glass, and wiping off quickly with a soft cloth.—This must be very carefully done, taking a piece of fresh paper as often as the one you are using becomes moist. When the back of the picture is perfectly smooth, and almost or quite dry, it may be laid aside for half an hour. Then wet the entire surface of the paper with the mixture of castor-oil and balsam of fir, and place in the sun. In six or eight hours the picture will become perfectly clear or transparent; it must always be allowed to stand until perfectly clear. Then with pure castor-oil and a linen cloth wipe off the picture until it is free from the stickiness caused by the balsam of fir. Now you are ready to begin painting. Take a very fine brush and barely touch it to the flake-white, having first taken out a very small quantity on your palette. With this carefully touch the white spot in the eyes. While this is drying go over the outline of the face and ear with a narrow line of white, also outlining the nose and mouth carefully. Now, supposing the eyes you wish to paint are brown, touch the pupil of the eye with ivory black, a point taken up on your finest brush, first having wiped off the white remaining on the brush after outlining with it. Always wipe one kind of paint from the brush before dipping it in another kind. A drop of castor oil and soft cloth are good for cleaning off the brushes. After touching the pupil, paint the rest of the round part of the eye with Vandyck brown. The corners should be touched with white into which a pin-point of light yellow has been well mixed; pure white is the best if the subject is a child or a person of blonde complexion. Supposing the hair and eyebrows to be a light golden brown, mix a very little yellow and white with Vandyck brown, putting on the color thus made with your second-sized brush; touch the eyebrows with the same color, as hair and brows generally correspond. If the eyes are light blue, paint the pupil with Vandyck brown, and mix Prussian blue and white for the rest of the rounding part of the eye, using pure white for the corners. Paint the lips with rose-madder and white, a pin-point of each mixed, if the subject is a blonde; if a brunette, use vermilion and white. For the center or shadow part of the ear use a very fine point of pure vermilion, painting the rest of the ear with white and just a bare touch of rose-madder. The chin and cheeks of a blonde are painted with rose-madder, white and the barest touch of yellow, well mixed; this gives what artists call the flesh tint. Vermilion is used in place of the rose-madder if the subject is a brunette. Under and around the eyes, beneath the brows, use the flesh-tint made by mixing the rose-madder, white and light yellow; lighten this shade by adding a little white, and paint around the edges of the hair, adding more white as you paint in toward the eyebrows, blending your color well by moving the brush gently back and forth. Taste and practice will determine the right shades to give the different parts of the face. The neck requires a flesh-tint formed of the rose-madder, white and light yellow—a very little of each. Orange-yellow is used for jewelry, sometimes toned down with a little white. For a light, effective background Prussian blue, rose-madder and white will form a lavender tint, which is very handsome for blonde subjects. White, rose-madder and terre-verte, a little of each, form a good background for brunettes; for a cool gray tint for drapery or background, terre verte and flake white, well mixed with the palette knife. Laces, ruching, shirt fronts, or anything pure white, paint with flake-white into which a very little blue has been well mixed. Ivory-black and pure white are used for hair mixed with gray; yellow ochre, Vandyck brown, and white, well mixed, for the golden hair of children. Begin with cabinet size photographs, with well defined features.

Concentrated Food for Horses.

It is known that the Russian and Prussian governments have adopted a kind of biscuit for horses, containing much nutritive matter in small volume. According to *La Nature*, the biscuits are formed of the meal of oats, peas and linseed. The various combinations have been studied with care, and a mixture has been obtained such that one kilogramme of it is equivalent to five kilogrammes of oats. It has been found that horses bear fatigue better and are more vigorous when fed with these biscuit than when fed with oats. The biscuits can be threaded together by means of an iron wire; thus a horse may carry its own food for four or five days. During the late war with Turkey, Russia used 20,000,000 of these biscuits, and the results were so good that the authorities have continued their use in time of peace.

Chas. Francis Adams' Golden Wedding.

The fiftieth marriage anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams occurred at Quincy, Mass., recently. It is an interesting and very unusual fact that three golden weddings of successive generations of the same family should have been observed in the same house. That of President John Adams and his wife was celebrated on the 25th of October, 1814. That of their son, President John Quincy Adams, and his wife, on the 26th of July, 1847. The third has just taken place. It will be noticed that the intervals between these occasions were respectively 33 and 32 years—almost exactly the lifetime of a generation. At the time of their golden weddings President John Adams was 79, and President J. Q. Adams had just entered his eightieth year. Mr. C. F. Adams is 72.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

In-tents suffering—camping out.

Is a man who makes a din a dinner?

He that gets out of debt grows rich.

Something to add-mire—a mud puddle.

Of course justice is cool, because it is just-ice.

The cental system is a new weigh for handling grain.

Chickens sell at Quincy, Florida, at four cents each.

When he paid a heavy bill at the milliner's for bonnets, silks and laces, he groaned: 'There's a woman at the bought 'em of this!'

It is estimated that $1,000 is wasted every month in Bridgeport, Conn., in the purchase of lottery tickets, mainly by mill operatives.

An intimate friend of ex-Empress Eugenie denies the reports of the public prints that that lady is going into a convent to end her days.

'Beauty and booty,' says a young man, 'is all right, except when the daughter's beauty is accompanied by the old gentleman's bootee.'

'Registered as second-class matter,' is the heading some of the exchanges that reach us are using. Are not some of them rating themselves a little too high?

The man who won't take a paper because he can borrow one, has invented a machine with which he can cook his dinner by the smoke of his neighbor's chimney.

A lady asked her husband, who professed to be weather-wise, why April showers passed so quickly, and his answer, 'because they are rein-deer,' almost stag-gered her.

'Avoidwet feet,' cries the St. Albans *Advertiser*. Yes, and avoid dry ones, too. No good can come from stepping on, or being stepped on, by people's feet, whether wet or dry.

'Nothing is made in vain!' exclaims the divine; but the next moment, as an aggregation of silk, lace and feathers sweeps up the aisle, he realizes that something is maiden vain.

An Irishman one day, after seeing in the paper the names and titles of a large company of distinguished military men, said: 'What great fights yees must have had in this counthry that all the privates was kilt.'

An incident of daily occurrence at Passaic Bridge, N. J., is the appearance of a little girl at the depot, who awaits the arrival of the train with a bouquet of choice flowers, which she sends by a conductor to be placed on the grave of a playmate of hers who lately died.

It is said that camping and fishing parties can secure a good light by soaking a brick in kerosene and then suspending it from a pole with wire. When lit it furnishes a brilliant light, lasting half an hour. It is said by those who have experimented with it to be greatly superior to a torch.

Rambe said to Walserfer, in a barroom at Princeton, Indiana: 'Let's tip glasses, for this is your last drink on earth.' Walserfer thought it was a joke, although they had once been open enemies, and laughed as the glasses clinked together; but Rambe was in deadly earnest, and instantly killed him.

An anxious father in Florida has purchased a lover's alarm clock. At ten o'clock it strikes loudly, two little doors open, and a man with a dressing-gown and cap on, glides out, holding in his hand a card inscribed, 'Good night.' As he bows and smilingly retires back into the clock, the young man takes his hat, says 'Good night' to the fair daughters and departs.

The man who denied the request of his wife and children for a two dollar weekly paper, 'because cigars are so dear now,' has had to put off the pew tax collector, 'because his wallet, with twenty-five dollars in it, was stolen from his pocket,' while he was absorbed in an evening's game of billiards, that with the trimmings, cost him three dollars and a-half.

Pond lilies and other aquatic plants may be easily set out and propagated in any body of water suited to the growth. Procure good roots of the plants, surround them separately with balls of stiff mud and drop the balls gently into the water. Nothing further is necessary—the plants will promptly take hold upon the soil and soon make themselves entirely at home.

A Washington letter of a recent date, to the Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle*, says:—'Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has taken a house in Farragut square for the coming session. His wife is considered the greatest acquisition to society that Washington has had for years. The wife of Senator Call, of Florida, is the youngest of all the Senators' wives, and is perhaps the most beautiful woman at the capital.'

An ex-mayor of St. Louis asked his wife to sign a conveyance of some property that he desired to sell, and she surprised and angered him by refusing. He swore that, unless she complied, he would never speak to her again, and she was still obdurate. That was sixteen years ago, and although they had been a loving couple, and have since lived in the same house, they have never exchanged a word directly.

A small ragged boy entered an oyster house in Salem, Mass., and asked: 'Will you sell me an oyster for a cent? I want it for my sick mother.' 'What is the matter with your mother?' asked the man, as he proceeded to fill a can with oysters, thinking he would help to relieve a case of suffering. 'She's got a black eye,' was the reply. The benevolence rapidly faded from the mind of the oyster man as he put one oyster in a paper bag.

The visit of the emperor William to the czar of Russia had only been decided upon twenty-four hours before the emperor left Berlin, and that the visit was undertaken at the urgent invitation of the czar. The preparations were made with the greatest secrecy. When the emperors met, both the railway station and the street leading to it were cleared by the police, who were stationed at every twenty yards. The street communicating between the two imperial residences was macadamized, in order that conspirators might be easily detected in their movements and their escape prevented in the event of attempted flight.

Who Has Not Been Bilious?

Probably no one. Doubtless we have all suffered to some extent the disagreeable sensations which a disordered or languid liver can inflict. Sallowness of the skin, constipation, nausea, vertigo, soreness in the vicinity of the organ affected, a sensation as of congestion in the head, positive headache, a loss of appetite, extreme thirst, a high color of the urine, are among the symptoms which announce a perversion or vitiation of the bile. The remedy of remedies for the above is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, administered by medical men; pronounced pure and wholesome by them, and popular as a comprehensive family medicine, and as a specific preventive and remedy for chills and fever and bilious remittents throughout America, and to a wide extent in foreign countries. Disorders in the stomach and bowels as well as liver, are speedily remediable with this popular and time honored medicine.

An Incident of the Last Engagement.

Gen. Gordon, who commanded the last effort of the Confederates against Grant, gives this incident of the advance: The hour had come, and when everything was ready I stood on the breastworks of Colquitt's salient and ordered two men to my side with rifles, who were to fire the signal for attack. The noise of moving our own obstructions was going on and attracted the notice o a Federal picket. In the black darkness his voice rang out:

'Hallo there! Johnny Reb! what are you making all that fuss about over there?'

The men were just leaning forward for the start. This sudden call disconcerted me somewhat; but the rifleman on my right came to my assistance by calling out in a cheerful voice:

'Oh! never mind us, Yank; lie down and go to sleep; we are just gathering a little corn; you know rations are mighty short over here.'

There was a patch of corn between our lines, some of it still hanging on the stalks. After a few moments there came back the kindly reply of the Yankee picket, which quite reassured me. He said:

'All right, Johnny; go ahead and get your corn, I won't shoot at you.'

As I gave the command to 'forward,' the man on my right seemed to have some compunctions of conscience for having stilled the suspicions of the Yankee picket, who had answered him so kindly, and who the next moment might be surprised and killed. So he called out to him:

'Look out for yourself now, Yank; we're going to shell the woods.'

This exhibition of chivalry and of kindly feeling on both sides and at such a moment, touched me almost as deeply as any minor incident of the war. I quickly ordered the two men to 'fire.'

Bang! Bang! The two shots broke the stillness, and 'forward men!' I commanded. The chosen hundred sprang forward, eagerly following the axemen, and for the last time the Stars and Bars were carried to aggressive assault.

Curing Beef by Injecting Brine.

The filtration system of salting beef, by filling the blood-vessels with brine, is attracting considerable attention in Australia. In some recent experiments at Brisbane, bullocks were treated as follows: At the instant of killing the animal's heart was laid bare, and incisions were made in both ventricles. Into the orifice of the left ventricle a pipe was inserted, and a stream of weak brine was forced through the blood-vessels, washing out all the blood. Pressure was obtained by having the brine in an elevated tank. After the expulsion of the blood the right ventricle was closed by a clamp, and stronger brine was forced in until all the blood-vessels were full. In this way the distribution of the brine through every part of the meat is said to be complete and the curing perfect. It is proposed to send to the Sidney exhibition a whole bullock thus preserved.

To ignore the warning of approaching disease is neither cautious nor safe. Prudence would suggest the immediate use of a good preventive remedy, such as Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills, which eradicate at once all symptoms of bilious disease.

Babel Town, Ga., has a tobacco leaf thirty-two and one-half inches long, twenty and one-half inches wide and still growing.

In a nursery wherein all is life and laugh instead of crying and fretting, there is sure to be found Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

FORD'S 99 CT. STORE
No. 33 West Baltimore Street,
Near Md. Institute, BALTIMORE. ☞ Immense variety of Useful and Ornamental Household Goods, Glass and Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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A Primary School, an Academy and Collegiate Institute for Boarding and Day Scholars of Both Sexes, Lombard St., near Eutaw, Baltimore, Md.
The first term of the Sixteenth Year will begin NINTH MONTH, (September) 9th, 1879.
Students are here fitted for Business, for College, or Johns Hopkins University. For circulars please apply at Bookstores or at School rooms.
E. M. LAMB, Principal.

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Common-Sense Chairs
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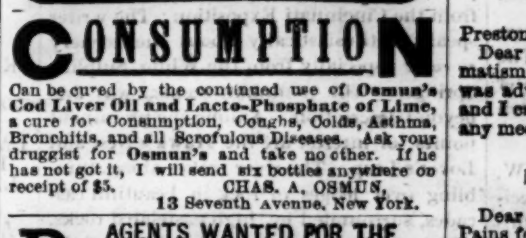
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Can be cured by the continued use of Osmun's Cod Liver Oil and Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous Diseases. Ask your druggist for Osmun's and take no other. If he has not got it, I will send six bottles anywhere on receipt of $5.
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CURES LIVER DISEASES
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CURES BILIOUSNESS.
CURES HEART DISEASE.
CURES RHEUMATISM AND DROPSY.
CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.
[TRADE MARK.]

The Best Remedy Known to Man!

Dr. Clark Johnson having associated himself with Mr. Edwin Eastman, an escaped captive, long a slave to Wakametkla, the medicine man of the Comanches, is now prepared to lend his aid in the introduction of the wonderful remedy of that tribe.

The experience of Mr. Eastman being similar to that of Mrs. Chas. Jones and son, of Washington Co., Iowa, an account of whose sufferings were thrillingly narrated in the *New York Herald* of Dec. 15th, 1878, the facts of which are so widely known, and so nearly parallel, that but little mention of Mr. Eastman's experiences will be given here. They are, however, published in a neat volume of 300 pages, entitled, "Seven and Nine Years Among the Comanches and Apaches," of which mention will be made hereafter. Suffice it to say, that for several years, Mr. Eastman, while a captive, was compelled to gather the roots, gums, barks, herbs and berries of which Wakametkla's medicine was made, and is still prepared to provide the same materials for the successful introduction of the medicine to the world; and assures the public that the remedy is the same now as when Wakametkla compelled him to make it.

CURES FEMALE DISEASES.
CURES CONSTIPATION
CURES DYSPEPSIA
CURES COUGHS & COLDS.
CURES HUMORS IN THE BLOOD.
CURES INDIGESTION.

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Nothing has been added to the medicine and nothing has been taken away. It is without doubt the BEST PURIFIER of the BLOOD and RENEWER of the SYSTEM ever known to man.

This Syrup possesses varied properties.

It acts upon the Liver.
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It purifies the Blood.
It quiets the Nervous System.
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It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the old blood and makes New.
It opens the pores of the skin, and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

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SEVEN AND NINE YEARS AMONG THE COMANCHES AND APACHES. A neat volume of 300 pages, being a simple statement of the horrible facts connected with the sad massacre of a helpless family, and the captivity, tortures and ultimate escape of its two surviving members. For sale by our agents generally. Price $1.00.

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Mr. Eastman, being almost constantly at the West, engaged in gathering and curing the materials of which the medicine is composed, the sole business management devolves upon Dr. Johnson, and the remedy has been called, and is known as

Dr. Clark Johnson's
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Read the voluntary testimonials of persons who have been cured by the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, in your own vicinity.

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Recommends it to all.
Wake Forest, College, Jan. 20, 1879.
Dear Sir:—I have used the Indian Blood Syrup which I purchased from your Agent, W. B. Wingate, and think it a serviceable medicine; its effect on the Liver, Blood, and other ways I have had occasion to use, have been fully up to the claims of its Agent; and cheerfully recommend it to the people of this vicinity. E. E. Gill, Magistrate.

An Excellent Medicine.
Prestonville, Stokes Co., N. C., Jan. 1, 1879.
Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted with Rheumatism in my back and hips for three years, I was advised to try your Indian Blood Syrup and I can say it has done me more good than any medicine I ever tried. Joel Hawkins.

Remedy for Rheumatism.
Back Swamp, Robeson Co., N. C., Oct. 8, 1878.
Dear Sir:—I was afflicted with Rheumatic Pains for ten years, and I tried many remedies, but found none to do me any good until I purchased some of your Indian Blood Syrup from your Agent, and having tested it myself, I would recommend all afflicted to give it a trial. William Rowland.

Cured when other Remedies Failed.
Moss Neck, Robeson Co., N. C.
Dear Sir:—I was badly afflicted, and I am glad to testify that your Indian Blood Syrup has cured me when every other medicine failed. I consider it a valuable medicine. J. McArthur.

Another case of Rheumatism Cured.
Marshall Maxwell, of Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C., writes that he has been cured of Rheumatism by the use of the Indian Blood Syrup and would recommend all to give it a reasonable trial.

Remedy for Backache.
Beulaville, Duplin Co., N. C., Feb. 20, 1879.
Dear Sir:—I was suffering very much with the Backache, and three doses of your Indian Blood Syrup cured me. W. J. Barber.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Liver Complaint.
Beulaville, Duplin Co., N. C., Feb. 20, 1879.
Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Sick Headache, for a long time, and I tried some of your valuable Indian Blood Syrup and found myself greatly benefited. I believe it to be a good medicine. Nancy J. Barber.

For Purifying the Blood.
Beulaville, Duplin Co., N. C., Feb. 22, 1879.
Dear Sir:—I have been using your Indian Blood Syrup and find it a very valuable medicine for Purifying the Blood. Spicy E. Pickett.

For Heart Disease.
Beulaville, Duplin Co., N. C., Feb. 22, 1879.
Dear Sir:—I have taken your Indian Blood Syrup for Heart Disease, and it has been of great value to me. I can recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Barbara Williams.